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PRAVDA WRITES ON INTERNATIONAL ARMS SALE PROBLEM

LD271050 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The latest issue of the Soviet national daily PRAVDA carries an article on the problem of limiting the export of conventional armaments. Here are the main points the paper makes:

The major exporter of arms, PRAVDA says, is the United States. Last year, according to American figures, it supplied $13-14 billion worth of arms to other countries. France has relatively quickly advanced to second place in arms exports. Britain, Federal Germany, Italy and other capitalist countries are quickly increasing their exports of arms.

PRAVDA then makes the point that the unprecedented scale of the arms business is by far not the only indication of how dangerous it is to peace. Ever more technically sophisticated types of conventional arms have lately been involved in arms sales, and international security is endangered particularly by the fact that the main clients of the Western countries on the arms market are countries with reactionary regimes. They are building up their arsenals for militarist adventures and to fight the liberation movements. This is further straining the situation in many parts of the globe.

The lion's share of American arms exports, PRAVDA points out, goes to Israel and also to Saudi Arabia and certain other countries in the Near and Middle East. The shah's regime in Iran bought American arms on an enormous scale. No small amounts of these goods also reached the reactionary forces in Africa and the dictatorial regimes in Latin America. PRAVDA then notes an obviously American-encouraged interest among some West European countries lately to sell modern arms, military equipment and technology to China, and it adds that China's rulers are themselves not adverse to supplying arms to regimes and movements flying the banners of anti-Sovietism and hostility to peoples fighting for their independence.

Arms exports, the paper says, are an inalienable part of imperialism's global strategy. This strategy has the aims of bolstering up its now shaky political, economic and strategic positions and combating the forces of peace and progress. To protect the sovereignty, freedom and security of their peoples, the governments of a number of countries seek to obtain from the Soviet Union and certain other countries of the socialist community the arms they need to protect themselves from aggression. Naturally, this legitimate desire meets with understanding, true to the principles of internationalism, the socialist countries provide all-round assistance, including help with various types of arms, to the victims of aggression.

PRAVDA then says that for all its complex economic, legal and military-technological aspects, the problem of limiting the international arms trade is above all a political problem. This being so, the approach to this should likewise be primarily political. The aggressor and the victim of aggression must not be placed on a par and there must be no encroaching upon the rights of the peoples fighting to free themselves from colonial or racist oppression. Undoubtedly, limiting the international arms trade is becoming a problem urgently requiring a practical solution. The Soviet-American talks on limiting the sale and supplies of conventional arms could be a definite step in this direction. But if the problem is to be solved as a whole, the other arms-supplying states must also participate.

In conclusion, PRAVDA says that the problem of limiting the sales and the supplies of conventional arms can be solved. This requires a responsible approach, sober consideration of the political realities of the contemporary world, and, of course, a sincere desire to make progress in deepening and promoting the relaxation of international tensions.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION'S TASK PREVIEWED

LD261159 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 4, 19 Jan 79 pp 14-15 LD

[K. Borisov article: "Geneva Debut"]

[Text] A disarmament committee session opens 24 January in Geneva's Palais des Nations. Its main feature is that the committee is meeting in its new expanded form. Under a decision made at last year's UN General Assembly special session it includes 35 nonnuclear countries, and the participation of all 5 states which possess nuclear weapons is also envisaged.

For the first time since 1960 France has joined in international disarmament talks, taking its place at last on the Geneva committee. This move can only be welcomed in every possible way. Last year France put forward a number of proposals on limiting the arms race--something which testifies to that country's desire not to remain aloof from the discussion of this problem, and gives grounds for hoping that it will play an active role in Geneva.

The nonnuclear states which are participating for the first time in the committee's work have played and continue to play an active and useful role in discussions of questions of disarmament and detente in UN organs and at other international forums. The contribution of countries such as Cuba, Algeria and Sri Lanka to efforts to maintain and strengthen peace, particularly within the framework of the nonalinement movement, is well known. Venezuela, Indonesia and Kenya are displaying growing interest in the problem of limiting the arms race. Australia is increasingly active in posing questions on disarmament and on preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Belgium is putting forward its own proposals.

The fact that the majority of the new member countries and a number of other participants intend to send their foreign ministers or other high-ranking representatives to the opening of the present session is evidence of the great importance attached to the disarmament committee's work.

The Beijing [Peking] leaders' position looks particularly unsavory against this background. As has already been said, the present structure of the committee provides for the participation by all the nuclear powers, including China. However, last October Yu Zhan [Yu Chan], PRC vice minister of foreign affairs, officially declared that China has no intention of participating in disarmament talks.

The expansion of the committee's composition and the improvement of its work forms reflect the wishes of a whole series of states that it be more representative. These changes eliminate the final arguments of the critics of this international forum who, using talk of "democratization" and "reorganization" as a cover, affectively sabotaged the discussion of questions on ending the arms race and disarmament. It is now a matter of insuing that everyone together begins seriously considering and practically solving the most urgent questions of reducing and then eliminating states' military arsenals. Of course, effectiveness here depends primarily on states' political will, and the machinery of these discussions cannot be considered in isolation from the tasks of disarmament. For any machinery, any international organ can be no better than the policy of the states represented in it.

The Geneva committee is the central link in the system of international organs involved in disarmament talks. It has done great work in its 16-year existence, elaborating the majority of multilateral disarmament agreements now in force. Thus the expanded committee is not beginning its activity from scratch. It undoubtedly can and must rely on the experience already accumulated.

Since the main danger--and this is now admitted everywhere--emanates from the nuclear arms race, the committee's work must give priority to nuclear disarmament. The main thing is to begin without further delay talks aimed at ending the production of these weapons of mass destruction and at removing them from states' arsenals so that nuclear energy is used solely for peaceful purposes. In their recent declaration the Warsaw Pact states reaffirmed their intention of beginning talks on these issues. The 33d UN General Assembly session called for the same thing. Under these conditions it is necessary for the Geneva committee to start preparing for talks in which all nuclear states and a certain number of nonnuclear states would participate. Of course, nuclear disarmament is a great and exceptionally complicated complex of problems. The talks on this range of issues will require considerable time and effort. But it is now primarily necessary to place matters on a practical footing.

The question of adopting effective measures to strengthen the security of nonnuclear states by concluding international agreements must occupy a central place in the committee's work. On the Soviet Union's initiative the recent UN General Assembly session adopted a special resolution recommending that the disarmament committee consider the Soviet draft convention and other proposals on this question.

The problems which have come to a head and await urgent solution include ending nuclear weapons tests, eliminating chemical weapons, banning the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction, reducing military budgets, and others.

The Soviet Union submitted detailed proposals on all these and other questions at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. These remain on the negotiating table and fully retain their force and importance. The USSR is prepared to hold specific and businesslike talks on them. It advocates that the views of other states aimed at arms limitation and disarmament be considered carefully and in a constructive spirit.

U.S. PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR SALT-II REMARKED

LD291302 Moscow in English to North America 0300 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Our news analyst Vladimir Bolshakov discusses the current debate in the United States about the new SALT agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States:

Following the recent publication in the United States of Leonid Brezhnev's answers to questions of the TIME magazine, many public and political leaders in America have made statements and comments on issues of relations between the two countries. Problems of completing the SALT-II talks were invariably in the center of their attention. This is easy to understand since it now depends on the SALT-II agreements along what directions further developments of international relations will proceed, towards lesser tension and stronger world peace thanks to measures on disarmament or towards an increasing danger of war, which may become even greater than in the years of the cold war.

Speaking about Leonid Brezhnev's answers, the director of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Professor Carey, said that calm and assured, these answers give faith in the possibility of development of Soviet-American relations and in their constructive nature in the future. And the former American ambassador to the Soviet Union, prominent historian and diplomat George Kennan, commenting on support for the SALT-II agreement expressed by Leonid Brezhnev, said he had always believed and kept believing that speedy achievement and ratification of a SALT agreement would help to conclude new agreements between the United States and the USSR aimed at curbing armaments.

It is rather indicative that lately a number of American senators have spoken for concluding a SALT-II agreement and criticized those groups in the United States that are campaigning against the agreement. For example Democratic Senator Nelson, speaking at a rally in support of the SALT agreement, said that if the agreement was signed and if the Senate ratified it, that would be a display of a sober and realistic approach to the problems of curbing the arms race. The senator expressed concern over the (?current) build up of America's military might and underlined that the country's nuclear arsenals were increasing daily.

The importance of a speedy conclusion of a SALT agreement was noted a few days ago by Senator (Conway) in his article in the magazine (MENTION). The senator (?stressed) that the whole world including the United States stood to lose if there were no SALT agreement. For this reason, despite the strong opposition to this agreement by certain groups in the United States, the senator hoped commonsense would take the upper hand and that the United States and the Soviet Union would be able to agree about limiting strategic armaments and that the agreement would be ratified.

Apparently those public leaders and statesmen of America truly reflect the opinion of a majority of their country's citizens who stand on positions of realism and common sense and who are strongly in favor of an agreement. This view is confirmed by numerous public opinion polls in the United States which show that about 75 percent of Americans are in favor of a SALT agreement.

Evidently, despite the broad propaganda campaign launched in the United States by opponents of disarmament and a new agreement, the public realizes how big the damage could be for the United States if the SALT talks fail or if the Senate refuses to ratify the agreement. Indeed it is easy to see what America's rejection of a new SALT agreement would actually amount to. It would mean to begin what the United States rejects the Soviet plan to limit and reduce strategic armaments on terms of equality when mutual security of both sides are insured. America would then be pushing the world into a new round of highly dangerous military preparations. In such a case the United States would assume entire responsibility for increasing the danger of a thermonuclear war. It is also beyond doubt that America's refusal to sign or ratify a new SALT agreement would have an immediate effect both on Soviet-American relations and on the international situation as a whole. That would be a threat to the important result in reducing tensions and promoting international cooperation that was caused by mutual efforts after long years of the cold war.

On the other hand successful Soviet-American talks and conclusion of a SALT-II agreement would open up broad opportunities for strengthening peace and developing international cooperation. As Leonid Brezhnev notes in his answers to the questions of the TIME magazine, the security of both sides will be greater, no doubt, if the arms race is halted, if military preparations are reduced, and if the political climate of international relations is improved.

WEST MUST ABANDON 'UNCONSTRUCTIVE POSITIONS' AT MBFR TALKS

LD310028 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[From the "News and Views" program with commentary by Viktor Glazunov]

[Text] Next, to Vienna, to talks on mutual and balanced forces reduction in central Europe. The last round of the talks ended in December with no results. Radio Moscow observer Viktor Glazunov looks at the new round which starts on 31st January:

The delegations from 19 European countries have been coming to the Hofburg Palace in Vienna for 6 years. Of course the task they have before them isn't an easy one. For the first time in history an attempt is made to work out an international agreement on reducing armies and armaments by a number of countries. Besides, this is to be done in a region where the armed forces of the two biggest military groups, the Warsaw Treaty and NATO meet. The task indeed is difficult and yet the Vienna talks have dragged on too long without any real reason.

The main principle was agreed on at the very beginning: No damage should be done to the safety of either side as a result of the cut down of the armed forces and armaments. And from the very beginning an approximate equality of forces in central Europe was recognized. That is also recognized by the high-ranking officials in the West. If that is so then the following approach to settling the task is fair and justified: The armed forces and armaments should be reduced by an equal percentage. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries favored such an approach from the start.

The Western countries, however, advanced another scheme which they called assymetrical reduction. Under that scheme the socialist countries should reduce their troops almost three times more than the NATO countries are ready to do. It is clear that the balance of forces in central Europe would thus be changed in favor of NATO and it is equally clear that the socialist countries cannot agree to that. And it was the conception of the assymetrical reduction that led the Vienna talks into a blind alley.

Trying to break the deadlock, the socialist countries met the West halfway in many respects. They included into their proposals a number of suggestions made by the West, among them the idea of collective ceilings. Under the proposal of the socialist countries of 8 June of last year there should be equal collective ceilings for the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty as a result of cutbacks, that is, 900,000 on each side including 700,000 on the ground troops. The balance of forces would be preserved while the level would have dropped. And that is just what is needed.

As to the West, it hasn't even found the time to reply to the initiatives of the socialist countries. It continues to cling to the wrong conception of an assymetrical reduction. The impression is that the NATO countries are deliberately blocking progress in Vienna, more so since the NATO forces are being built up at the same time. In the past 2 years along the United States increased the strength of its army in West Europe by over 30,000 men.

If the Western powers continue to adhere to their unconstructive positions it is very unlikely that any progress would be made in Vienna. Will the West defreeze the talks? This is the question which is in the minds of all those that think about military relaxation in Europe in practical terms and not merely talk about it.

SOVIET MBFR DELEGATION ARRIVES IN VIENNA FOR TALKS

LD301054 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, January 30, TASS--The Soviet delegation arrived here today for the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which are resuming on January 31.

The delegation is headed by Ambassador Nikolay Tarasov.

EUROPEAN SECURITY, COOPERATION GROUP MEETS IN BRUSSELS

LD021108 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, January 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

The International Committee for European Security and Cooperation today ended a session in the Belgian capital. It was attended by representatives of 17 international organisations and delegations from 23 countries. It concentrated on problems of struggle by the European public for detente and disarmament.

Session participants voiced anxiety over the difficulties facing the detente process after its powerful stimulus received at the European conference in Helsinki. The main obstacle in the path of further improving Europe's political climate and a serious threat to world peace, as seen by the delegates, lies in the lack of real progress at the negotiations called upon to advance detente on the continent. In this light preparations were examined for the 1980 meeting in Madrid by representatives of the participating states of the European Security and Cooperation Conference.

Delegates demanded of governments, parliaments and political parties in European countries to exert maximum efforts for attaining an end to the arms race.

The International Committee for European Security and Cooperation worked out a number of measures aimed at improving understanding and interaction between different public and political forces in Europe, for the same of reducing the war danger, for continuing and deepening detente.

It was decided to convene in Brussels in the second half of 1979 a forum of public forces for military relaxation and disarmament in Europe. Its purpose is to discuss problems connected with the slashing of military budgets, curbing the arms race, reducing armed forces and armaments. The forum will be open to representatives of all public and political circles interested in the earliest solution of these problems.

STUDIO NINE COMMENTATORS NOTE CONTINUED STRAIN IN USSR-PRC TIES

LD280122 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet television Studio Nine program has been devoted to Beijing's [Peking] policy and its relations with third countries. Leonid Zamyatin, director of the CPSU Central Committee Department for International Information; Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; and Valentin Zorin, Soviet Radio and Television political observer, took part in the program.

Leonid Zamyatin drew attention to the great degree of activity which can be noted presently in the development of U.S.-Chinese relations. As we know, full diplomatic relations have been established between the United States and China as of 1 January 1979. This important step was preceded by certain preparations. However, the very early announcement of this fact has placed even the allies of the United States in a complicated situation.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between states is a question which can be decided by each country. However, in this case, the conditions and the situation in which these diplomatic relations have been established and what advantages each of the sides desires to draw from them is drawing attention. The United States could have established diplomatic relations with China 30 years ago. Why, precisely, has 1 January 1979 become the date for the establishment of U.S.-Chinese diplomatic relations?

It so happened that in the United States some people favored the hostile course pursued by the Chinese leadership in relation to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The time had come for the conclusion of an alliance between China and the United States against the white bear, said Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-Ping], the Chinese vice premier, last December.

However, it did not result in an alliance. An agreement was created between Washington and Beijing, between the Chinese leadership and certain groups in the United States which are opposing detente from a position of anti-Sovietism and which are constantly clamoring about an alleged Soviet threat, exploiting it to undermine the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Leonid Zamyatin said that if some people in the United States are trying to play the Chinese trump card, then the Beijing clique is eagerly exploiting the chance to play the American trump card and is doing so. The Chinese leaders are treating the United States as the leading state of the capitalist world in military, political and economic matters. The leaders in Beijing, when deciding on the renewal of diplomatic relations with the United States, were depending on the penetration of the Western arms market, if they should attain their goal.

In turn, certain Western politicians, who are planning to sell arms to China, are justifying their moves by saying that China is a mighty power which for a long period had no outlet into the world. China has now decided to enter the international community and therefore one must not reject it, one must trade with it. The objects which are traded are not, however, the goods which are desperately needed by the poor Chinese people, but arms. It is obvious, therefore, said Leonid Brezhnev in a letter to British Prime Minister James Callaghan, that we are dealing with a political matter and arms deliveries must not begin without considering the aims for which they are purchased.

Beijing's aims, which at any rate are not hidden, are well known. They are slowing down detente, frustrating disarmament efforts and pushing the world toward a new war. Aleksandr Bovin described the Chinese policy in Southeast Asia. China has always treated this region as its own outer region over which its influence should be extended. We must conquer Southeast Asia, together with its natural resources, said Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung]. In the 60's the Chinese organized various pro-Maoist underground military and political groups in Southeast Asia. Tragic events in Indonesia have demonstrated the effects of this. Beijing is still using Chinese immigrants in this area. Chinese abroad are used as a tool of pressure on the countries which neighbor China. One can cite here, as an example, events which are causing tension between China and Vietnam. When Beijing became certain that Vietnam would not submit to Chinese policy and its directions, the Beijing leaders used the Overseas Chinese. It was with their help that they tried to bring Vietnam to economic chaos. This did not work. One can see from the Cambodian example what happens when Beijing fails to succeed in its machinations, when Cambodia became the testing ground for a new Cultural Revolution along Beijing lines.

Regarding Soviet-Chinese relations, Leonid Zamyatin stressed that the Beijing leadership has proved, with its entire policy, that it has entered the anti-Soviet camp and conducts an anti-Soviet policy. That is why, when speaking about the prospects of Soviet-Chinese relations and taking into account campaigns being conducted by the Chinese propaganda directed by the Beijing leaders, one must expect a long period of tension in these relations. This does not depend on the Soviet Union. The Soviet party and state have frequently tried to find ways which would make possible, as a minimum requirement, normalization of interstate relations with China. Whenever the Soviet Union came forward with concrete proposals in this field, it received a negative response from Beijing. The Chinese leaders, as personified by Deng Xiaoping, speak about the Soviet-Chinese Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty having been transformed into a mere piece of paper. It is not impossible that the Chinese side will renounce this agreement in the coming year. During the (?recent) meeting of Leonid Brezhnev with American journalists, he said that the Chinese are obviously provoking the Soviet Union to renounce the agreement. The Soviet Union will not, however, yield to this provocation. The Soviet-Chinese agreement personifies the friendship of the Chinese and Soviet nations. The Soviet Union has no territorial claims against China and there are no objective obstacles, therefore, to returning to not just good but friendly relations between the two countries, if only the Chinese attitude had been reasonable and more peaceful.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL SPEAKS AT MAPUTO NONALINED MEETING

LD302050 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, January 30, TASS--The socialist countries have always been on the side of the oppressed peoples, giving them every assistance. This assistance was decisive in the struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, said President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel here. He spoke today at the opening meeting of the extraordinary session of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries at the level of foreign ministers.

The session will examine the final document prepared by the meeting of representatives of 24 countries--members of the non-aligned movement, the Palestine Liberation Organization, liberation movements of Africa, observers from the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as well as other international organizations.

MOSCOW MANDARIN BEAM EMPHASIZES DANGER OF DENG'S VISIT FOR PRC

OW301623 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 29 Jan 79 OW

[Belov commentary]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the PRC State Council, has begun an official visit to the United States. His itinerary will include talks with President Carter, officials of the Carter administration and congressional leaders.

Judging from the statements issued by U.S. Government officials, Deng Xiaoping's negotiations in Washington will focus on U.S.-Chinese international political and strategic interests. Washington officials have stated that the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations is in the interests of peace and stability. But the smart and crafty Deng Xiaoping--a REUTER description--bluntly told TIME magazine on the eve of his departure for the United States that the true purpose of the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations is an anti-Soviet alliance composed of the United States, China and other countries. This statement clearly reveals the purpose of Deng Xiaoping's trip to the United States. Expressing progressive U.S. opinion, a U.S. workers paper, DAILY WORLD, said: As a matter of fact, the normalization of relations between the United States and China is not a step to strengthen world peace and mutual understanding but a new strategic move against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries or an outrageous display of that notorious "China card."

Dear listeners, the catalyst that has stimulated the United States and the PRC to move closer to each other is the Beijing [Peking] leading clique's antagonism toward the socialist world. But such an adventurous course by the Beijing leaders is not necessarily endorsed by the ordinary Chinese people because they know that Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States is largely aimed at seeking aid to modernize China's military installations and economy. According to a New York TIMES report, what China seeks to import from the United States and other Western countries are materials essential to the manufacturing of aircraft and other modern weapons. Observers note that the supply of military equipment to China is progressing. Although some Washington officials have denied that the United States will supply China with weapons, they have, in effect, publicly endorsed the sale of weapons to China by the United States' NATO allies by declaring that Western Europeans have the right to decide whether they should sell weapons to China. They endorsed such sales with the understanding that if such sales take place, the U.S. monopoly clique's interests would not be ignored.

It has been reported that during Deng Xiaoping's negotiations in Washington and his visit to other parts of the United States, both sides will discuss the economic feasibility of introducing U.S. farm combines into China's markets and the prospect of granting China most favored nation status.

Dear listeners, facts show that those political successors to Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-Tung] are now fanatically attempting to build China into a militaristic superpower. To achieve this goal, they are prepared to bow to imperialism by permitting imperialist monopoly capital to dominate China's economy at the expense of the Chinese working people's interests.

PRC's Anti-Soviet Stance

LD301322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] It is reported from Washington that U.S. President Carter yesterday welcomed Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-Ping], vice premier of the PRC State Council, at an official ceremony in the White House. This ceremony began, in the words of a UPI correspondent, Deng Xiaoping's delicate visit to the United States. It is significant that before his meeting with Carter, Deng had an unscheduled dinner with Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser. In this connection, observers ask ironically whether the Peking leader met Brzezinski first to get instruction on how to behave during his visit. To a certain extent, that question reflects the uneasiness felt by the organizers of the visit concerning the reaction of U.S. and world public opinion to the talks.

But let us return to the official ceremony. Speaking in the White House, Deng Xiaoping said that Chinese-U.S. friendship is over 200 years old and he spoke of their joint fight against fascism during World War II. But concealed behind all of this, many observers note, there lies Beijing's [Peking] enormous desire to receive U.S. assistance in order to carry out China's military and economic modernization. Many people in the United States realize this and hope that the government will not allow the United States to be drawn into China's anti-Soviet strategy.

Public, Congressional Opposition

LD302220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] U.S. President Carter has met in Washington with Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-Ping], vice premier of the PRC State Council. Replying to journalists' questions about the talks, the White House press secretary noted only that at the first session the sides discussed global questions, and at the second, economic and technical cooperation issues. He refused to give any details.

Today, Deng Xiaoping met separately with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who told correspondents after the meeting that only a press communique will be issued on the results of the U.S.-PRC talks and that there will be no joint statement of any kind. Concerning the paucity of information about the current U.S.-Chinese talks in Washington, it is probably worth pointing out a statement by the New York TIMES as reflecting the mood of the Americans, i.e., that Deng Xiaoping's views about the Soviet Union simultaneously stress the benefits and dangers for the United States of its new relations with Beijing [Peking], and also the difficulties of tripartite diplomacy for Washington. This is confirmed by the results of a recent opinion poll in the United States. Forty-seven percent of those polled opposed U.S. rapprochement with China; 32 percent were in favor, and 22 percent were undecided.

Observers note that Deng's tour does not include New York or San Francisco, where his appearance would most likely prompt mass protest demonstrations. It appears that a similar mood exists in the U.S. Congress, where Deng Xiaoping will soon appear. Correspondents have learned that the White House is urging congressmen not to dwell at length on the Taiwan issue during this session.

SENATOR BYRD'S REMARKS ON SIMONSTOWN BASE EXAMINED

LD301550 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

["'Naval Presence' and What Is Concealed Behind It"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 30, TASS--TASS commentator Natalya Zinovyeva writes: Republican Senator Harry Byrd said that the United States should make more use of the port facilities at Simonstown in South Africa so as to bolster its naval presence in the area. To justify this demand the senator used the old false argument on the need for protecting the sea route around the Cape of Good Hope against some "threat" and repeated inventions about the "daily increasing presence of Soviet military might in many African countries."

There is no need to prove that the Soviet Union has no bases in the African Continent. Nor does it keep there any military forces. This was stated more than once by African countries themselves with whom the Soviet Union maintains relations based on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and non-interference.

All this talk about an alleged "threat" to the sea route around the Cape was needed by Senator Byrd in order to egg on the ruling circles of the USA to intensify their penetration into the African Continent. And this is no accident. Not only the USA and other Western countries but also the NATO bloc show great interest in the sea route around the Cape which the latter regards as a sphere for the implementation of its strategic plans.

Harry Byrd said that U.S. "naval presence" in the area could not be bolstered only with the help of "the small, remote base of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean." The word "small" was used by Mr Byrd only conditionally. The military base on Diego Garcia is being enlarged and has long been causing quite understandable apprehensions and protests in the coastal countries. The question discussed now is that of building a still bigger American military base in African territory.

It would be recalled that Senator Harry Byrd was the author of the now cancelled amendment which enabled the United States to import chrome from Rhodesia in violation of the U.N. sanctions. Now he demands an end to U.N. economic sanctions against Rhodesia. As a champion of the interests of American monopolies in the African Continent, Senator Byrd is very much upset by the instability of the South African racist regime. Therefore, a greater American naval presence would be, in his opinion, quite timely.

There is also a more sinister aspect to Senator Byrd's plans. He speaks with unconcealed irritation about "unfriendly governments in power on both sides of the 1,200 mile-long channel between the Island of Madagascar and Mozambique." The senator does not like the democratic system of these two republics as he does not the systems of many other African states. His designs for making more use of the port facilities at Simonstown are nothing more than an intention to secure for the USA in Africa a foothold that could be used for putting pressure on independent African states.

TASS NOTES 'HEAVY' CONGRESSIONAL, PUBLIC CRITICISM OF NEW BUDGET

LD 261742 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 26, TASS--The federal budget for 1980, submitted by President Carter for congressional approval, has come under heavy criticism and triggered off strong protests of the American public circles.

Two main aspects of the budget arouse dissatisfaction among broadest sections of the population: Record high military spendings amounting to 138,200 million dollars, the highest ever in the history of the United States, and sharp reduction of appropriations for socio-economic programmes, on the implementation of which the future of millions of Americans depends. The budget, proposed by the administration, is unable to check the rates of inflation in the country and make its economy healthier, it was stated by Senator George McGovern. He stressed that it was impossible to speak of combatting inflation and to boost, at the same time, unproductive military spendings.

Congressman Patricia Schroeder said that the ballooning military budget appropriations were a "tragic mistake" of the United States. Pointing to contradictions within the budget, she said that the people were being persuaded to tighten their belts, convinced that spendings on social needs should be reduced, while the millions of dollars allocated for armaments should not be touched.

James Trairs, official of the Washington Centre for Defence Information, writes in the newspaper Los Angeles TIMES that search for security by boosting military spendings alone doomed the United States to an endless arms race. The new budget of the United States aggravates the dire lot of millions of people in the minimum incomes bracket, which is difficult as it is, as well as the lot of representatives of the national minorities. Reduction of funds allocated for social programmes in New York alone will increase the army of unemployed by more than 20,000, says the newspaper New York POST. Lack of aid to our city, said the mayor of New York, Edward Koch, will cause a further sharp reduction of the number of municipal workers. The same fate awaits also many other American towns, which are living through a serious crisis.

Secretary Brown on Pentagon Budget

LD261744 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, January 26, TASS--The U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has presented to Congress a report on the Pentagon budget for the 1980 fiscal year starting October 1st. The U.S. Government, as it was reported, allocates in the next fiscal year the record sum of 138.2 billion dollars for military purposes. Addressing the Senate Armed Services Committee with a substantiation of the further build-up of military spendings, the head of the Pentagon again resorted to threadbare myths about the "Soviet military threat" and the "building up of Soviet military might". The Pentagon uses such "arguments" whenever it is necessary to "persuade" the public and Congress in the direction it requires.

It follows from the Pentagon's report that the United States intends to continue increasing its strategic nuclear arms and conventional arms. In 1979 it is intended to develop MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, increase purchases of Trident missile submarines, to conclude development of the cruise missile and start its deployment. Allocations are being increased also on the creation of more "advanced" systems of weapons of mass annihilation.

Harold Brown specially stressed that the more than three per cent increase of military spendings in the 1980 fiscal year is planned in accordance with U.S. "commitment" to its NATO allies. The U.S. defense secretary also demanded an increase of military spendings in the current fiscal year by 2.2 billion dollars.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANDREI VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

Talks With Gromyko

LD301650 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

["Soviet-Romanian Negotiations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 30, TASS--Negotiations have been held today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Foreign Minister of Romania Stefan Andrei. Some pressing international problems of mutual interest, including the situation in Europe, the Middle East, in Asia and the Far East, were discussed during the negotiations, which were held in a friendly atmosphere. The two sides also paid much attention to the problem of restraining the arms race and the problem of disarmament.

Visits Lenin Mausoleum

LD301651 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to our country, visited the mausoleum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin today and laid a wreath.

Received by Kosygin

LD301716 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 30, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin today received in the Kremlin alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei, now in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. An exchange of opinions was held on questions of Soviet-Romanian relations and cooperation in different speres, their development on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, the Joint Soviet-Romanian statement of 1976. International problems of mutual interest were also discussed.

Gromyko, Andrei Luncheon Speeches

LD301902 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1757 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 30 January--A course aimed at friendship and cooperation is the general line of our attitude toward Romania and the Romanian people, stressed Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Soviet minister of foreign affairs. He was speaking at a luncheon today given in honor of Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs. Today the ministers conducted talks which passed in a friendly atmosphere. During the talks certain urgent international issues of mutual interest were examined, including the situation in Europe, the Near East, Asia and the Far East. Great attention was paid to the matter of curbing the arms race and disarmament.

Andrey Gromyko said in his speech at the luncheon that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are invariably guided in their relations with Romania by the line determined by the 25th CPSU Congress aimed at the all-round development and consolidation of cooperation, and are fully resolved to act in this direction in future.

The common character of the ideals for the construction of communism, Gromyko continued, the unity of aims in the struggle for peace and security, and the experience of equitable cooperation which has been amassed over the decades--such is the objective foundation uniting our countries together with other socialist countries in a common alliance which has taken shape in the Organization of the Warsaw Treaty--which is a treaty of peace--and in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Safeguarding peace and security has invariably been and remains the chief concern and the supreme aim of the international policies of the socialist community countries. The declaration unanimously adopted at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Moscow conference is of exceptionally great significance as a joint program of struggle for the fraternal countries at the present-day stage for deepening detente, for peace and security, and for disarmament.

Andrey Gromyko said: The forces in the West and the Far East, which are whipping up the arms race and are responding with invariable hostility to all proposals aimed at reversing the arms race, should know that there can be no unilateral disarmament carried out only by the Warsaw Pact countries.

He continued: Along with other socialist countries, the Soviet Union will continue a consistent struggle to eliminate hotbeds of military conflicts in various areas of the world and to settle them on a just basis. They will firmly oppose the provocation of international crises and interference in the internal affairs of other states, and will display solidarity with peoples defending the cause of social progress, national independence, and freedom. This applies to any area of the world. Such is the principled line of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

A speech was made in reply to Stefan Andrei. He emphasized that the Romanian people attribute great importance and give special attention to the constant development of Romanian-Soviet relations in the spirit of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries, in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, and of the 1976 Romanian-Soviet statement.

Stefan Andrei noted that in the exchange of opinions which took place both sides took as their starting point the mutual determination of the USSR and the Romanian Socialist Republic to apply all their efforts to the further expansion of political, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, and also for cooperation in the sphere of international relations.

Our countries and our parties, the minister said, are united by a single social system, a single ideology, and the common struggle for the victory of socialism and communism, to safeguard peace, to insure disarmament and international cooperation, and against imperialism and colonialism. We consider that, acting together and multiplying our efforts, the forces of peace, socialism and progress will be able to overcome the policies of reactionary imperialist circles and to assert the course aimed at detente and stopping the arms race, so as to block the path to war and secure peace and international security.

The minister continued: Romania attaches special importance to safeguarding peace in Europe. In this respect the declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Moscow conference is of great importance; it contains a broad program of specific measures designed to strengthen detente and to insure security and the development of cooperation. We are full of resolve to act in this direction together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member states and with all European countries. In conclusion, Stefan Andrei noted that Romania comes forward in support of eliminating all hotbeds of international tension between states, in support of tackling controversies and conflicts through talks, and in support of the nonuse of force and the threat of using force in international relations.

Andrei Arrives Leningrad

LD311109 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1038 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad--Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs, currently in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government, arrived here from Moscow today. He was met at the airport by Lev Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom. On Victory Square Stefan Andrei laid flowers at the monument to the defenders of Leningrad.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON HONECKER MEETING WITH PONOMAREV

LD301457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Text] Berlin, 26 January, TASS--E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the friendly talk V.N. Ponomarev conveyed fraternal greetings from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. E. Honecker expressed his cordial gratitude for this.

The participants in the talk briefed one another on the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and the 25th CPSU Congress and exchanged opinions on certain topical questions of the people's struggle for peace and the international workers, communist and national liberation movement. It was noted with satisfaction that a high level has been attained in the cause of comprehensively deepening the fraternal alliance between the two parties and states.

Comrades E. Honecker and B.N. Ponomarev stressed the tremendous significance and practical effectiveness of the declaration adopted at the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. They confirmed that the two parties are fully determined to redouble their efforts aimed at continuing the relaxation of tension and ending the arms race, which threatens peace. They came out in favor of strengthening the cohesion of communist and workers parties and all anti-imperialist forces.

Taking part in the talk, which took place in a spirit of indestructible combat alliance between the SED and the CPSU, were H. Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; E. Winkelmann, chief of the SED Central Committee International Relations Section; and A.S. Chernyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission.

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON GROMYKO'S VISIT TO ITALY

LD301203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Apparent text of "Soviet-Italian Communique"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, paid an official visit to Italy 22 - 26 January 1979 at the invitation of the Italian Government.

During his visit the USSR foreign minister was received by President of the Italian Republic A. Pertini.

A.A. Gromyko was also received by G. Andreotti, chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers, and had talks with Italian Foreign Minister A. Forlani.

G. Andreotti, chairman of the Council of Ministers, reaffirmed the Italian side's invitation to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to pay a visit to Italy.

The invitation to A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to pay a visit to Italy was reaffirmed.

The dates of these visits will be set later.

The conversations and talks which took place in a friendly atmosphere considered in detail the status and prospects of the bilateral cooperation between the Soviet Union and Italy as well as a number of urgent problems of the contemporary international situation which are of mutual interest.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Italian relations are continuing to develop successfully and are becoming increasingly stable. The direct contacts between the two countries' leaders play a great role in this. The sides stated their determination to continue their efforts to further strengthen the trust and develop the mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Italy on the basis of the 1972 protocol on consultations, the 1975 joint declaration and also the Soviet-Italian agreements in various spheres.

The mutual intention of increasingly developing various forms of bilateral economic cooperation was reaffirmed. With a view to this, talks will be continued in order to reach new agreements on a long-term basis aimed at strengthening the prevailing fruitful economic relations between the two countries.

Note was also taken of the intensity of bilateral relations in the cultural and scientific spheres, which are developing on the basis of agreements on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation. The expansion of the relations between the two countries in this sphere will contribute to further deepening the mutual acquaintance of the Italian and Soviet peoples.

The sides reaffirmed their loyalty to the policy of the relaxation of tension. The Soviet Union and Italy are convinced of the need to deepen and develop this policy. They will do everything in their power to insure that the detente process is fleshed out with increasingly specific content and becomes ongoing, lasting, comprehensive and all-embracing. In particular, the need to insure that all states measure their actions under all circumstances against the requirements of detente was stressed.

The ministers reaffirmed the importance attached by the USSR and Italy to the fulfillment by all the states which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of all the provisions of the Final Act.

With a view to the consolidating international security and peace, it was reaffirmed that the Soviet Union and Italy set themselves the goal of seeking universal and complete disarmament under effective international control. They are united in the view that the implementation of practical steps aimed at ending the arms race and making the transition to real disarmament is now in the forefront of world politics.

The conviction was expressed that the talks being held between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting strategic offensive armaments accord with the interests of consolidating detente and maintaining universal peace and that the successful and speedy completion of these talks is exceptionally important.

The ministers stressed the importance of the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments and on related measures in central Europe for achieving greater stability and security in Europe at a lower military level than at present, while observing the principle of not prejudicing the sides' security. The useful exchange of opinions on measures aimed at lessening military confrontation and strengthening trust among European states was also continued.

The sides reaffirmed the great importance they attach to strict observance of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons--observance which also plays an important role in implementing cooperation among states in the sphere of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The wish was expressed that the treaty become universal as a result of all states' adhering to it.

The ministers also discussed other problems, including the situation in the Near East, Africa, Asia and the Far East.

During the visit USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and Italian Foreign Minister A. Forlani signed:

A convention on legal aid in civil cases;

An intergovernmental protocol on cooperation between the USSR State Hermitage and Italy's Uffizi Gallery;

A memorandum providing for joint research in the sphere of neutrino astrophysics.

Instruments of ratification of the 20 November 1975 agreement on relief from double taxation in marine shipping were also exchanged.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the visit, which will contribute to further developing the bilateral relations and deepening the cooperation between the USSR and Italy in the interests of detente and consolidating peace.

On behalf of the Soviet Government A.A. Gromyko invited Italian Foreign Minister A. Forlani to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

GROMYKO, FORLANI LUNCHEON SPEECHES VIEW ARMS RACE

LD301231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Rome, 23 January--Talks began here today between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Italian Foreign Minister A. Forlani. They examined matters relating to the further development of Soviet-Italian relations as well as certain topical problems concerning the international situation. The talks are taking place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

A. Forlani gave a luncheon in honor of the Soviet guest. In his speech there the Italian foreign minister gave a positive assessment of the development of Soviet-Italian relations. He noted both countries' vigorous activity in favor of peace, security and cooperation.

By cooperating with each other, said A. Forlani, Italy and the Soviet Union can--while remaining true to their international commitment--contribute to strengthening security and cooperation in Europe and thereby make a contribution to the international dialog which has developed as a result of the Helsinki conference. By reaffirming the importance of the full implementation of the Final Act by all the signatory states, the minister said, the Soviet Union and Italy can do a great deal for the successful preparation and holding of the Madrid meeting in 1980.

In its active participation in efforts aimed at developing interstate relations and deepening contacts between peoples, Italy proceeds according to the firm belief that at the present time the desire for peace under conditions of security is in keeping with the basic interests of all peoples of the world. Italy is also convinced that the strengthening of peace and further progress in detente are unattainable without the conclusion of appropriate agreements on arms reduction. Proceeding on this basis, Italy considers it necessary to employ effective and concrete measures at the appropriate forums to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

A. Forlani said that the Italian side is concerned about the situation in those regions of the world where there is tension. On the basis of the indivisibility of peace and the need to promote the strengthening of the security, sovereignty and independence of every country, he continued, Italy expresses the hope that efforts will be renewed to overcome these difficulties and these crisis situations. For its part, Italy will continue to make a contribution in this sphere.

In his reply A.A. Gromyko said: This is not the first year the Soviet Union and Italy have been cooperating pretty well in many fields. To be more accurate, it is not the first decade. The feelings of traditional sympathy between our peoples are of even longer standing.

Stability--this is perhaps a characteristic feature of current Soviet-Italian relations. Soviet-Italian relations have been developing over a considerable period of time without being subject to the ebb and flow of the overall international situation or troubles of any other kind. Experience shows that Soviet-Italian cooperation serves not only the interests of the two countries' peoples but also the broad interests of peace and detente in Europe and beyond.

The talks which have begun confirm that both sides favor the further development of this cooperation in all spheres where this benefits the Soviet Union and Italy. I would like to stress the special role played by Soviet-Italian contacts and personal meetings at summit level. It is appropriate to recall that substantial bilateral documents have emerged from contacts and meetings of this kind. They include the 1972 protocol on consultations and other agreements and accords which laid a solid basis for our relations.

What particularly important aims do the Soviet Union and Italy share and what difficulties can be expected in the struggle to attain these aims? There is no doubt that the biggest problem facing all countries and peoples, with even greater acuteness and scope than before, is the problem of finally reversing the arms race.

There are forces trying to neutralize the peoples' will for peace and disarmament with false assertions--"the worse the better." And they do not even make a special effort to conceal what the denouncement would be if these assertions became the practice of international relations. Those who are fueling the arms race are trying to accustom the peoples to the idea that mankind cannot exist without nuclear weapons. But this is deception, to put it mildly.

The Soviet Union and the Soviet people have a different philosophy, a different approach. All the weapons existing in the world were created by man. And there is no type of weapon that he cannot liquidate.

But this requires above all political determination on the part of state leaders who must heed more closely the peoples' cherished aspirations. In order to achieve this it is necessary that big politics be determined not by the narrow interests of the arms manufacturers and by the actions of people who are insufficiently aware of their responsibility or are unable to discharge it wisely, but by the peoples' inexorable desire to banish the nuclear threat, to banish war.

This is what the Soviet Union thinks should wholly prevail in states' policy and international affairs as a whole.

It is sometimes maintained that disarmament is impossible because the Soviet Union is arming itself. This is another deception. There is no task which we intend to solve by using force, by military means. We do not make territorial claims against any state. There is no international problem or dispute which the Soviet Union is not prepared to solve at the negotiating table.

Year in year out, at various forums, the Soviet Union puts forward proposals aimed at achieving the historic goal of saving the world from the threat of nuclear war and making the nonuse of force a universed law of international life. This line pursued by our country has been clearly expressed by L. I. Brezhnev on repeated occasions. Nobody will divert us from this path.

The Soviet Union wants success and it is promoting success at all the talks currently discussing various aspects of discontinuing the arms race. From this viewpoint we attach due significance to the Disarmament Committee session opening in Geneva tomorrow.

The existing situation, whereby entire types and categories of arms are not covered by any international agreements or talks and certain channels via which relevant talks have begun are being blocked, is completely abnormal. [paragraph continues]

Therefore the Soviet Union has stated and states once again that new and honest efforts are needed to enhance states' security at a lower level of military confrontation. There must be greater efforts to completely exclude from interstate relations the use of all forms and manifestations of force, including the use of nuclear weapons, A.A. Gromyko continued.

Can it be said that full use is being made of the reserves for Soviet-Italian cooperation in solving urgent problems relating to the current international situation, and in promoting the liquidation of hotbeds of international tension, for example, in the Near East? Certainly these reserves can be utilized more fully. The Soviet Union and Italy exerted much effort to insure the beginning of the detente process and to make it thrive. Both our countries signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. So far as one can judge, they both proceed on the basis that all its principles and provisions must be fulfilled.

Of course, each of us has his friends and allies. The USSR and Italy belong to different groups of states. But it is our belief that this should not be an obstacle to the quest for broader mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Italy or to common viewpoints on the issues, above all that of consolidating peace and security.

As regards the Soviet Union, we are ready to develop Soviet-Italian cooperation further, as cooperation between serious partners.

As far as can be judged, the Italian leadership shares this approach to the conduct of affairs between our countries. This is obviously a definite guarantee that Soviet-Italian relations will continue to be an organic part of the positive processes of detente in the world.

The luncheon, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Ministers M. Pedini, R. Ossola and T. Anselmi, members of the Italian Parliament and prominent representatives of business circles.

The same day A.A. Gromyko was received in the Quirinal Palace by Italian President A. Pertini. During the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on a number of topical international problems as well as on questions relating to the further development of Soviet-Italian bilateral cooperation.

L'HUMANITE REBUKE OF ANTI-SOVIET ELLEINSTEIN CITED

LD301553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Rebuke for Spiteful Critic"]

[Text] Paris, 25 January--LE MONDE, the French bourgeois newspaper, has published an article by the notorious anti-Soviet Elleinstein who has gone so far as to monstrously slander the socialist countries' communist parties by declaring that they are just as alien to him "as Hitler and Mussolini were."

Well-known French journalist Pierre Durand, a former prisoner in Buchenwald, today rebuffed the spiteful critic in L'HUMANITE. He writes: French communists cannot hear such a scandalous remark without anger. Elleinstein ought to know the misfortunes which the regimes of Hitler and Mussolini brought the world. He should not forget that, without the struggle waged by communists in general and Soviet communists in particular, our freedom would not exist and our motherland would have been plunged into slavery.

What we have in common with the communist parties of, as he put it, the "East European countries," is not confined to participation in a war which cost more than 50 million lives, about half of them Soviet. This should not be forgotten to the extent of making comparisons which arouse revulsion.

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF PRAISES ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD301400 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, January 30, TASS--The Soviet Union is our major foreign trade partner among socialist countries. Its share is 40 percent of the total volume of the FRG's trade with those states, Otto Lambsdorff, the FRG's minister of economics, writes in an article published in the magazine PANORAMA.

The conclusion of the Moscow treaty in 1970 made it possible to start the realisation of a number of big long-term projects which now form the foundation of bilateral economic relations between our countries, the minister points out. The range of products which Soviet partners offer to us has markedly broadened in recent years. Finished manufactures in our import from the USSR accounted already for 24 percent in the first half of 1978.

A new agreement on the development and deepening of the USSR's and FRG's long-term cooperation in the fields of the economy and industry for a term of 25 years was signed in May last year during the visit of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the FRG. Directed towards long-term peaceful cooperation, the agreement creates a wide basis for the development and deepening of relations between the two countries, Otto Lambsdorff emphasises.

A considerable role in the new agreement is assigned to the USSR's and FRG's Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, from which new initiatives are being awaited, first of all, in the field of coordination, which may markedly promote a balanced development. The two states are well aware, the FRG's minister of economics writes in conclusion, that by developing bilateral mutually beneficial economic relations they contribute to developing a favourable situation in Europe and throughout the world.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SWEDEN--A plan of cooperation was signed in Moscow today between the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, the USSR-Sweden Society and the Union of Swedish-USSR Friendship Societies. (?In accordance with it) the public of the two countries will mark national holidays and memorial dates, exchange delegations, exhibitions and literature. Days of the Soviet Union will be held in Sweden. An accord was achieved for the joint participation in measures being held in connection with the International Year of the Child. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD]

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Increasing Polarization

LD301527 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Article by commentator Sergey Losev: "Turbulent Days in Iran"]

[Text] Events in neighboring Iran are developing so rapidly that any day can bring a new, sharp twist in the development of the internal political crisis which even Western commentators are no longer wary of calling a revolution.

The polarization of opposing forces becomes more and more obvious as the return to Iran of Shi'ite religious leader Khomeyni approaches.

Since the shah's forced departure for foreign parts, which his entourage insists on calling "temporary," the chairman of the Regency Council appointed by the monarch has resigned, calling into question the legality of the Bakhtiar government. Nevertheless, Bakhtiar categorically states that his government is "constitutional" and he is trying hard to remain in power with the support of the army elite. Iranian Chief of Staff General Qarabaghi has assured Iranian journalists that the armed forces "fully support" Bakhtiar. The day after this threatening statement by General Qarabaghi, the shah's personal guard command organized a kind of "show of force." Crack troops in American armored transports and British Chieftain tanks mounted for foreign correspondents a theatrical representation of "suppressing street disturbances."

This demonstration of loyalty to the monarchic regime, accompanied by overt threats against Khomeyni and other leaders of the people's movement clearly convinced nobody. The foreign press reports numerous instances of soldiers and middle-ranking officers refusing to obey their commanders' orders, of unrest at air force and naval bases and of instances where troop subunits have openly gone over to the side of the people.

The real threat of a "Chilean-style" reactionary, military coup nevertheless remains. Moreover, Tehran political circles call what has been taking place in Iran recently a "creeping military coup." All airfields and airports in the country are surrounded by troops. As of 26 January all gatherings and demonstrations not officially sanctioned by the authorities have been prohibited on the basis of the state of emergency law. Prime Minister Bakhtiar has instructed the army to disperse these demonstrations "in accordance with the state of emergency law," that is, to open fire on them. As the New York TIMES Tehran correspondent noted, for the first time since the start of the troubles the crews of tanks patrolling the city streets have been issued with shells. One high-ranking Iranian soldier called these draconian measures a "preparation for a bloodbath." The preparations to suppress the revolutionary movement and establish an overtly pro-American dictatorship are being implemented with Washington's knowledge and under the direct leadership of Gen R. Huyser, deputy commander of U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, who is not leaving Tehran.

At the same time, pro-American circles, who dare not rely on the army alone, are trying to throw together around the Bakhtiar government a political bloc of antipopular forces and give it the semblance of an "influential internal factor." The Washington POST asserts in this connection that the United States would now like to create a "coalition" involving supporters of the Bakhtiar government, top Iranian Army officers and certain bourgeois and religious figures "with pro-Western views."

To gain the time necessary for concluding a deal among these elements, the authorities are resorting to acts of terror and intimidation against the population and are organizing black hundred demonstrations and programs accompanied by "defense of the Constitution" slogans in Tehran and other cities. As an opposition National Front statement in connection with these monarchist demonstrations says, the people now "defending the Constitution" are those very forces that have been trampling on its basic provisions for the last 20 years. They want to use these demonstrations to "emasculate the current revolutionary movement, defend the despotic shah regime and provoke open, bloody conflict between the people and the armed forces."

The black hundred demonstrations staged under the protection of the police, gendarmerie and troops are organized by agents of SAVAK, the Iranian secret police. Soldiers in civilian clothes and officials of various ministries and departments are forced to participate in them under threat of reprisals. Iranian war industry administration staffers sent a letter to (Peykhan) newspaper explaining that threats had been used to force them and their families to participate in demonstrations supporting the venal, antipopular regime.

However, Iran's people have now had their say. Their will has been clearly expressed at the spontaneous demonstrations and rallies involving many millions of people that have swept through the entire country. And how pitiful the attempts by the authorities to fabricate demonstrations in support of the outdated regime look against the background of these actions by the whole people!

The slogans advocating the proclamation of a republic without fail, the elimination of imperialist dominance, the use of the country's oil resources in the interests of development and the renunciation by Iran of the role of U.S. gendarme in the Persian Gulf have become slogans of the whole people. And the strength of Khomeyni, the opposition national religious leader, lies mainly in the fact that he takes these sentiments of the people into account in his program statements.

These demands are dictated by Iran's national interests and represent no threat to anyone, Khomeyni's adviser Yazdi stressed in an MTI interview. The Iranian Islamic republic will strive to establish friendly relations with all states, including socialist states, on the basis of recognition of national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual respect for one another's interests. If the United States, he said, adheres to these principles in relations with our country and if it ends its interference in Iran's internal affairs, there will be no obstacles to establishing friendly relations with the United States as well.

However, this position evidently does not suit official Washington. That is why, at the prompting of American advisers, tanks and military units surrounded Tehran airport on 25 January to prevent Khomeyni's return home from the life of an emigre which he, being persecuted by SAVAK sleuths, has been forced to lead for the last 15 years. Washington is still opposing the demands that free, general elections to the National Assembly be held, that a provisional government be set up and that a new constitution for an Iranian republic be elaborated.

The constant imperialist interference in purely domestic events is the main reason for the explosive Iranian crisis.

Commentary Savages Shah

LD301537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch: "His Majesty in Flight"]

[Text] Washington--On 16 January His Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, shahanshah of Iran, left the country accompanied by the curses of his people and the lamentations of his parasites. He took off from the runway of the imperial pavilion at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport in a white and blue Boeing-707, which he himself piloted, taking with him just a modest little box containing a pinch of Iranian soil and a giant transport aircraft crammed with treasures ploundered from the inhabitants of that land. According to eyewitnesses, the transport aircraft resembled a flying Aladdin's cave. It is said that loading it considerably delayed the shah's departure on "winter vacation"--which resulted, as is known, in additional, new casualties. The blood of thousands of people stained the land that the shah has trampled for long years and a pinch of which he hypocritically took with him, being unable to pocket it all, particularly together with the oil.

Mohammad Reza was seen off by people dancing the Iranian carmagnole. Drivers in the streets switched on their headlights, even though it was daytime, sounded their horns for all they were worth and even ran their windshield wipers at full speed. This was spontaneous symbolism--it was as though the people were cleaning the windshield of time in order to peer more clearly and intently into the future opening up before them. People toppled statues of the shah, tore up his portraits, seemed to perform Sandor Petofi's famous "kings to the gallows!", placed carnations in the barrels of the submachineguns of soldiers fraternizing with them, embraced, kissed, wept and made merry. "The shah has gone! Now it is your turn, Yankees!"--posters proclaimed, resembling a timetable for the passage of time, which is increasingly and ever more frequently transferring from an antediluvian locomotive to supersonic jetliners. The novel "The Crash of '79", a political fantasy about a mad shah who plunged his country into a nuclear war, destroying himself and his peoples, has appeared in bookstores. Only a few days ago, SAVAK agents would have put out the eyes of a daredevil not for selling but just for reading this book, and now "The Crash of '79"--fortunately nonnuclear, it is true--has become political reality. Even poor people have cut the shah's images out of their meager rials. For money still smells, whatever people there might say.

That was how Tehran saw Mohammed Reza off. And "brother" As-Sadat, president of Egypt, greeted the shahanshah--"king of kings"--at a small military airfield at Aswan. The white and blue Boeing landed on the airport's concrete strip, followed by the airborne Aladdin's cave. A military band played, artillery pieces fired a salute and the shah descended the steps and cautiously stepped onto the blood-red carpet. It was all a routine ceremony in keeping with protocol but nonetheless resembled the light given off by a long-extinct star.

Then the shahanshah and As-Sadat reviewed the honor guard. They stood side by side, gloomy and frowning, almost the same height and age. After the ceremony, having fortified themselves with fruit drinks, the guest and the host got into closed Cadillacs and headed for the city, and from there went on launches to the fashionable Oberoi Hotel on Elephantine Island, where the shah had reserved 32 rooms for himself and retinue. Another "one-timer"--former U.S. President Gerald Ford--soon arrived there.

The newspapers are conjecturing as to why the shah chose Egypt for his first stop en route to America--that promised land for crowned heads who have been put out of a job. Aswan's warm climate and its beneficial, unwintry sun delude no one. In this case nature is just a pretext, not the reason. It is not even clear whether As-Sadat invited the shah or whether the latter descended on him like an uninvited guest, along with his entire airborne Aladdin's cave and the minature box containing a pinch of Iranian soil.

In the absence of an official version, I will allow myself to make my own guess. The shah's mission is one of enlightenment. Its motto is Pushkin's line: "His example is a lesson to others." The shah's example is a lesson to those who, like himself, criminally trifle with their country's national interests, rob the people and trample on their freedom, who are backed by American bayonets and kneel before the U.S. dollar and whose Mecca is Washington. With whom, if not "brother" As-Sadat, should the shah have begun this didactic mission by displaying his most august--even in January--figure like a visual aid? It is said that he will soon turn up in the United States. But he might not be in any hurry. They have been expecting him there now for almost a quarter-century and could wait a little longer. For "brother" As-Sadat is not alone among the present-day Cains. If it were up to me, I would include on the shah's itinerary Pinochet's Chile, Stroessner's Paraguay, Somoza's Nicaragua, Smith's Rhodesia and certain other points on our planet that have won ill repute. Tiring, and yet instructive.

I recall the shah's last visit to Washington. It was last year. He stood on the White House lawn and wept, not with emotion but because of the tear gas with whose help the local police tried to break up a protest demonstration organized by Iranian students studying in the United States. The students' faces were hidden by masks. SAVAK was still all-powerful then. Journalists asked the shah what he thought of the demonstration: "They are not Iranian," the king of kings replied scornfully. "If you took the masks from their faces, you would discover Marxists beneath them." Almost the entire Iranian population participated in the demonstrations that forced the shah to take an unscheduled "winter vacation." People were protesting now without masks. I do not know how many Marxists there were among them, but they were all Iranian.

Yes, his example is a lesson to others...a lesson not to pass off the national liberation movement as the "machinations of Marxists," social advances as the "intrigues of communists" and the finger of history as the "hand of Moscow." In Iran the masks have been taken off. Sooner or later the same will also happen at those points on the route which I permitted myself to outline for the shahanshah's Boeing. Marxism will be "to blame" for all this only in the sense that it asserts an indisputable truth--the people make history, not kings and not even king of kings, and particularly not those who are slaves to his majesty the dollar. Incidentally, the shah's example is a lesson to him too. I have in mind not only the devaluation of the once omnipotent American currency. When Washington maintains that it helps its vassals to repulse the "communist threat," it is really trying to save them from the righteous anger of their own peoples. And when such attempts end in failure, a groan goes up on Washington's rivers.

Representatives of the Pahlavi dynasty are no strangers to enforced "winter vacations." In 1941, Reza Shah, the present shah's father, abdicated and, taking with him a small box containing a pinch of Iranian soil, left for exile in South Africa, where he died in 1950. In 1953, when the Mosaddeo government nationalized the oil industry, Mohammad Reza also had to leave the country. That time his flight was a hasty one. The shah and Empress Soraya fled in a two-engined Beechcraft airplane, which took off from Ramsar, the shah's residence on the shore of the Caspian Sea, and landed at Baghdad airport. That time he did not succeed in taking an airborne Aladdin's cave with him. The imperial pair had only a few suitcases containing the shah's state papers and Soraya's jewels, and clothes hastily thrown into the plane's back seat. Mohammad Reza intended to settle in the United States, buy a farm and start breeding pedigree livestock. But Washington decided that it was too early for the young shah to retire and that he could still faithfully serve American interests. And the shah was returned to Iran, not in a Beechcraft but with the CIA's help.

The lesson of 1953 was lost on Mohammad Reza in all respects but one. Remembering his humiliating hurried flight from Ramsar, he began creating prepared positions for the future, echeloned in depth, so to speak, outside Iran's borders. The shah's example was followed by his entire large, voracious, light-fingered family. [paragraph continues]

During the 53 years that the Pahlavi dynasty has reigned, its members have plundered untold riches. According to some figures, the total fortune of the shah's entire family is estimated at $20 billion. A fantastic sum. Its possessors--63 princes and princesses--have now left Iran and set up their tents all over the world--from the Seychelles to Brazil.

The 40 thieves who filled Aladdin's cave were less voracious than the 60 Pahlavi princes and princesses. The former robbed by fits and starts, the latter did so methodically. It was not without reason that Western economists, trying to calculate Iran's annual income from oil exports, always found $2 billion missing. Bypassing the state treasury, these billions went into the bank accounts of the Pahlavi fund in Switzerland and to finance the SAVAK torturers. U.S. dollars, on becoming the shah's dollars, were impregnated not only with oil, not only with tears and sweat but also with the blood of the Iranian people. The Pahlavi fund, which began like a leech, grew into a gigantic vampire. The $12 billion in Zurich bank accounts was just the tip of the iceberg. The fund owned numerous banks, plants, commercial firms, construction offices, hotels and casinos. According to some estimates, the fund owned a total of 207 firms. The fund owned 10 percent of the General Motors enterprises which assembled Cadillacs in Iran. The fund owned the Omran Bank, which in turn had 5 percent of the shares of the First National Wisconsin Corporation and the Bank of Milwaukee and 50 percent of the shares of the (Chenel) street construction company in New Orleans. The shah's sister--Princess Ashraf--earned her living from the narcotics trade. International smuggling syndicates were at her service. Opium and hashish were exported from Iran, heroin and cocaine were imported.

Reza Shah ended his days in South Africa. Southern California awaits Mohammad Reza. Unprecedented security measures are already being taken in the blessed resorts of Beverly Hills and Palm Springs, for sinners are always afraid everywhere, even in sun-drenched California. The shah is expected to arrive first in Lubbock, Texas, at Reese Air Force Base, where three of his children and his mother-in-law are already. It is at Reese that Crown Prince Reza (Kir) Pahlavi is having summer [as published] practice (this practice could always come in handy. It has already had time to become a dynastic tradition). Alongside the base there is a magnificent ranch, which the shah bought for half a million dollars. It will apparently be the shah's first refuge on American soil.

From Reese, the shah will probably set out for Palm Springs "as the guest" of Walter Annenberg, former U.S. ambassador to London's Royal Court and multimillionaire publisher of the TV GUIDE, the magazine of television programs. Annenberg has offered to be the shah's guide in California. He will place at his disposal his palace-castle, which resembles a creation of television phantasmagoria. The castle is situated on the Mirage Ranch, 2.5 miles from Palm Springs. It is surrounded on all sides by desert and a high steel fence shyly concealed behind tamarisk trees. Sand and steel will serve as reliable protection. The shah will be allocated apartments that have also been used by former U.S. President Richard Nixon, escaping from the "evil of the day" beneath the shade of hospitable Annenberg's tamarisk trees, playing golf and bathing in artificial lakes filled by an artificial waterfall. His example is also a lesson to others.

Having learned of the pinch of Iranian soil brought out by the shah, Californians joke that as soon as he throws it into the bowels of Palm Springs, they will gush oil. But the "king of kings," evidently without much hope in such a geological miracle, has decided to buy for a vast sum, so the newspapers have reported, a plot in the desert situated between Annenberg's palace and ex-President Ford's cottage. In addition, he has already acquired real estate in Acapulco and Beverly Hills, as well as at the Hamptons on Long Island and in the neighborhood of other American nabobs at Aspen, Colorado, where there is a world-famous ski resort. Finally Shams, the shah's sister, has decided to build a palace at the very top of Bel Air, where the villas of Hollywood movie stars are situated. (Princess Shams and the shah's 92-year-old mother are now on Annenberg's estate, where they moved to escape protest demonstrations in Los Angeles).

Let the shah build himself a home on American soil. His example is a lesson to others. His palaces will serve as a visual aid for American taxpayers as to where and on what their dollars have been frittered away and what "knights of freedom" are supported by Washington, which is supposedly concerned about the fate of "human rights." The shah's palaces on American soil will become pyramids of the bankruptcy of U.S. foreign policy and symbols of its amoral and antipopular nature.

The shah's Niavaran Palace in Tehran's northern quarters, guarded by British-made Chieftain tanks, is empty. The shah's private movie theater, where he used to watch his favorite movies--American "westerns"--is empty. (Now he will be able to watch them in the immediate vicinity of the Hollywood "dream factory" itself). When on 17 January a group of special reporters led by a self-styled cicerone--(Amir-Dadeki), sone of the shah's personal chauffer--made a tour of Niavaran Place, abandoned by Mohammad Reza, and looked into the king of kings' drawing room they discovered a phonograph there. The record on it was called "Goodbye Baby." I do not know if it was a longplaying record, but even they come to an end. And the end has come for the rule of the shahanshah, who stashed away U.S. dollars for many years.

U.S. Protracting Crisis

LD301959 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 30, TASS--The United States has taken course lately toward protracting the acute political crisis in Iran in the hope that the efforts being made to divide the opposition will ultimately bring success to the shah-appointed government of Bakhtiar. But in the opinion of political observers, such a policy only leads up to the further aggravation of the situation in the country, to new bloody clashes and the death of thousands and thousands of people.

The forces which seek to put down the anti-shah and anti-American unrest in Iran are now acting in various directions. They realise that Khomeyni's arrival would be a serious blow to their plans for "scaling down" the popular movement. Therefore, ever new obstacles are raised to his return. Although the authorities announced the re-opening of airports they still do not give permission for a plane with Khomeyni on board to land in Iran.

At present, the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE says, the Bakhtiar government cracks down primarily on the participants in the strikes which paralysed the Iranian economy. The authorities shoot the organizers of strikes and put material pressure on the workers.

Khomeyni urged the Iranian servicemen not to obey the orders of a "handful of senior officers" and not to fire on the demonstrators. According to a REUTER report, 172 persons were arrested at an air base to the west of Tehran and they face execution. One non-commissioned officer of the airforce told REUTER that about 500 persons suspected of being disloyal to the regime have been dismissed from the airforce in the recent days.

Yesterday, about 15,000 people stoned the main gendarmerie building in Teheran and in one street the demonstrators stopped a car carrying gendarme General Latifi, set it on fire and beat up the general. A new manifestation of growing anti-American sentiments in the country was yesterday's attempt in Tehran on the life of Major Davis, American military "adviser".

In Esfahan, the demonstrators beat up the American consul. The U.S. Embassy has ordered that the families of Americans working in Iran as well as a number of categories of American specialists immediately leave the country which is "on the verge of an armed uprising."

Big anti-government manifestations continue in Tabriz, Abadan, Maragheh, Sari, Hashtrud, Gorgan and other cities. About 300,000 demonstrators marched through the streets of Qom and at least a million people took part in a manifestation in Mashhad.

In these conditions, says the Tehran newspaper AYANDEGAN, the possibility is not ruled out that the U.S.-led imperialist forces will again stage a military coup in Iran, as was the case in 1953. The newspaper urges the Iranian patriots to heighten their vigilance in face of machinations by reaction and to prepare to repulse any open attack by the enemies of the people. The newspaper expresses special concern over the suspicious backstage activities of American General Huyser in Iran.

U.S. 'Trying To Frighten' Public

LD310328 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] There are now two approaches to the revolutionary events in Iran. One is the general, humanitarian approach and the other is the so-called geopolitical. Some are concerned over the moral aspects of the Iranian crisis: what compelled an entire nation to stand up and say no in no uncertain terms to the shah and his policies. Others are only concerned about what the military, political and economic consequences will be when the corrupt regime and its followers are overthrown. The American administration is trying to frighten the public with the prospect that the United States won't receive any more Iranian oil, and that there will be so-called communist domination in the Persian Gulf. Other zealous commentators are even claiming that the Iranian tragedy will upset the world balance of forces. In other words, they are trying to convince the American people that the domestic social changes in Iran present a threat to the national interests of the United States. But, in fact, the concept of so-called national interests means the interests of the Grumman, Northrop and other corporations that are working with the Pentagon and the CIA to impose on Iran a $20,000 million arms program to boost their own profits. The liquidation of the SAVAK police, despised by the people for torturing hundreds of thousands of patriots, is seen by these corporations as a threat to democracy and human rights. And although no one in Iran is even thinking about closing channels for Iranian oil deliveries, some media in the United States are writing about so-called attempts to economically stifle the West.

But what is it that is really worrying Washington about the program of the Iranian opposition, and why did the Bakhtiar government under the direction of the assistant commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces in Europe, General Huyser, close down all airports and airfields in Iran to prevent the Ayatollah Khomeyni from returning home? Perhaps it is because after the CIA returned the shah to his throne in 1953 SAVAK agents killed Khomeyni's father and then his son. No, this is not the reason. Washington politicians were unhappy with Khomeyni's plans to stop the massive purchases of American arms, and to use the money from oil to develop the country and improve the people's lives. The Pentagon does not like the fact that Iran does not want to go on playing the role of gendarme for the United States in the Persian Gulf, to protect the profits of the American oil monopolies.

Khomeyni said that the principled position of Iran is not to be involved in any military alliances. He said that the same people who are robbing Iran's oil are imposing arms purchases, too, and putting up military bases. He insisted that Iran no longer wants to serve as an intelligence base for anyone, no matter who. Leaders of the Iranian opposition have stressed on several occasions that they don't have any hostile plans against the Western nations.

One of Ayatollah Khomeyni's advisers, Yazdi, told an interviewer for the Hungarian news agency, that Khomeyni's Islamic republic would continue to sell oil but not with the aim of buying weapons; but, instead, to earn capital necessary for national development. Yazdi added that the Islamic republic would try to establish friendly relations with all nations, based on the principles of recognizing national sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual respect of each other's interests. Yazdi insisted that if the United States would uphold these principles in relation to Iran, and if it would stop interfering in the country's internal affairs, then nothing would stand in the way of friendly relations with the United States. However, it is apparent that ruling circles in the United States do not go for such an approach. They would rather try to bring back the shah from Morocco, even if it takes a bloody military coup like the one in Chile. The United States is against free general elections to the National Assembly and against the new constitution. The American administration is continuing to rely on the very shaky Bakhtiar government, even though Tehrani, the head of the Regency Council, has already handed in his resignation. Meanwhile, the American press is publishing open threats that if Khomeyni dares to return to Iran there will inevitably be a military coup and a bloodbath.

U.S. Espionage Units

LD301305 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Iranian newspapers have published the text of a statement by Karim Sanjabi, the leader of the National Front, which says that the National Front supports the policy of Ayatollah Khomeyni and his supporters and their struggle for the complete downfall of the monarchic regime and the formation of a new government for the benefit of the vast strata of the Iranian people. The political statements that the national democratic organizations have published say that the patriots will not stop their struggle until the monarchic regime in Iran is toppled. These statements denounce U.S. intervention in Iran's internal affairs, demand the ousting of U.S. military advisers from Iran and the closure of espionage units that monitor neighboring countries.

Bias in News Reports Denied

LD301512 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1410 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

["What the State Department Is Worried About"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jan, TASS--Soviet radio broadcasting is carried out in strict accordance with the norms of international law and practice," I. Savchenko, Radio Moscow observer, wrties in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in connection with the statement made by U.S. State Department spokesman at a press conference that "the United States continues to express concern over the content of Soviet programs to Iran." "At the present, when Iran is experiencing a powerful upsurge in the national-liberation movement, we have naturally devoted a great deal of attention to the events taking place there," the author points out. Our programs quote statements that appear in the Iranian, foreign and also the American press.

"Even Iranian listeners have given a proper evaluation of the integrity and veracity of Soviet radio programs. In the letters we receive from them they thank us warmly for the accuracy and objectivity of our information."

"But apparently it is the objectivity of Soviet programs to Iran that is worrying someone in Washington," the author continues.

"The point is that in speaking truthfully about the events in that country and in assessing those events we cannot ignore the facts of the unceremonious interference by the United States in the internal affairs of our southern neighbor. The world press, including American papers and magazines, report these facts daily. According to the logic of U.S. State Department spokesmen, Soviet radio should conceal facts, well known to the whole world, from its listeners.

"In a number of clearly inspired articles, certain organs of the American press claim that Soviet programs are allegedly inciting the Iranian population to anti-American demonstrations. The following can be said regarding similar claims: One should not imagine that the great Iranian people are so easily swayed that they will follow any direction. Radio Moscow certainly does not entertain any such notions.

"As far as the growth of the anti-American mood in Iran is concerned, it is directly proportional to U.S. interference in the internal affairs of that country."

Iran on 'Brink of Armed Rising'

LD302220 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] Reports from Iran eloquently indicate that the tension of stormy events in that country are not slackening off. Apart from Tehran, major antigovernment demonstrations are going on in Tabriz, Abadan, Mirak, Sari, Shahrud, Gorgan and other cities. About 3,000 demonstrators have marched through the streets of Fowman and no less than 1 million have taken part in manifestations in Mashhad. In Bushehr, troops loyal to the regime surrounded an air force fighter base, the personnel of which have come out in support of the people's demands.

A clear impression of the scale of the antigovernment demonstrations in Iran is provided in information obtained by AFP from a special correspondent of French radio who drove from Turkey to Tehran. He said that he witnessed demonstrations against the existing regime in all inhabited areas, even in the tiniest villages.

By the general admission of news agency correspondents, the country is on the brink of an armed rising. A representative of the eminent political and religious leader of the opposition, Ayatollah Khomeyni, today declared that many people are already demanding arms. Much, in the future development of events, also depends on Khomeyni's forthcoming return to the country. We have already reported Prime Minister Bakhtiar's decision to reopen the Iranian airports. The delay in Khomeyni's return is now being explained away by the need to take measures to safeguard--allegedly--his security.

Many reports from Tehran indicate that a military coup is being prepared. Particular alarm in this connection has been aroused by the behind-the-scenes activities of U.S. General Huyser, who is in Iran. At the same time and in spite of the fact that the airports have been closed for several days on official orders, U.S. transport planes have been continuing to deliver various military cargoes to Iran.

U.S. RESEARCH INTO MOSLEM REGIONS INTENSIFIED 'SUBVERSION'

LD301355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Andrey Grachov article: "Adding Fuel to the Fire"]

[Text] As the American press reports, U.S. presidential national security adviser Z. Brzezinski has instructed the American intelligence services to carry out basic research "on the situation in a number of Moslem countries and in corresponding religious movements," with the emphasis on "explosive" regions, including Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, the Philippines and, of course, Iran. The CIA has its sights constantly fixed on sovereign states in the Near and Middle East, as well as several other countries located, in Brzezinski's assessment, in the "crisis zone." Morocco, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia and Somalia are named among them. No secret is made of the fact that the United States intends to increase subversion against Moslem religious movements and countries in that region, which are sources of oil and other raw materials, and also have, from the U.S. viewpoint, strategic significance for its policy.

As observers point out, the events in Iran were the direct cause of the escalation of American intrigues in that zone. As the various plans for "settling" the Iranian crisis, which the United States is attempting to impose on the country, fail one after another, and as the development of events in Iran itself takes a turn which is less and less to the liking of the American administration, irritated voices become increasingly clear in Washington: "Who lost Iran?" Some Washington figures blame the CIA for its slowness while others, as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, criticize the President for not sending a naval task force to the Persian Gulf and "not creating a democratic government immediately after that." (As we see, according to Washington logic, it is the U.S. Navy which is responsible for "creating democracy" in other countries!)

The steps the United States is taking with a view to maintaining its domination in that region indicate that it has learned no lessons from its experience of events in Iran. Seeking to preserve its privileges and insure its strategic military interests at any price, it is resorting with respect to Iran's neighbors to essentially the same policy which led the present Iranian regime into crisis--intensifying its pressure, increasing weapons supplies and interfering unpardonably in internal affairs. It seems that Washington seriously intends to extinguish the flame of mounting anti-American sentiments in the Moslem East by adding fuel to the fire. Washington strategists should, however, not lose sight of the main thing--the peoples' increasing desire to decide their own destinies and determine their own paths of development.

ATHERTON'S MIDEAST SHUTTLE MISSION EXAMINED

Insure As-Sadat's 'Compliancy'

LD311035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Unattributed item from "World Today" compilation of foreign news stories prepared by S. Nikonov: "Capitulation Is Being Brought Closer"]

[Text] During U.S. special envoy A. Atherton's Jerusalem talks with Israeli representatives, a "compromise" formula was worked out according to which a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the Washington POST writes, takes priority over all agreements previously concluded by Egypt with Arab countries.

The task now facing Atherton, who has already arrived in Cairo, is to persuade As-Sadat to accept the terms of the separate deal. Tel Aviv is hoping, and not without some foundation, that As-Sadat, who has on several occasions yielded to Israel's demands under pressure from Washington, will be compliant this time too.

In the opinion of political observers following the twists and turns of the bargaining, its participants are spurred by the situation in Iran, where events are patently developing not in accordance with the U.S. scenario. The foreign press observes that if Iran refuses to be an obedient tool of U.S. policy in the Near East and Persian Gulf region, Egypt will try to undertake the functions of policeman. In his statements As-Sadat himself is making it plain that he is ready for such a role.

Vasilyev Commentary

LD311037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[A. Vasilyev dispatch: "Atherton's Mission"]

[Text] Cairo--Roving American Ambassador A. Atherton has held talks with Egyptian Prime Minister M. Khalil and also with leaders of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. He intends to leave once again for Israel in the hope of reestablishing direct Egyptian-Israeli dialog. According to the official Egyptian communique, Cairo is continuing to insist on its own interpretation of a number of articles of the proposed peace treaty with Israel.

Before this, A. Atherton spent more than a week in Israel elaborating a number of wordings for the future separate treaty in order to impose them on Cairo. The American diplomat's efforts are concentrated on the article which stipulates the terms and schedule for the review of certain provisions of the treaty and on the article which gives the treaty priority over all treaties and agreements previously concluded by Egypt. Whatever the juridical strategems, the essence of the treaty remains the same--to formalize Egypt's withdrawal from the front of the Arab countries opposing the Israeli aggression and to transform it into a virtual partner of Israel.

Mideast Prospects

LD292106 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] So, what now after the failure of the separate talks? Alfred Atherton, roving American ambassador to the Middle East, has returned to the United States after having held talks with Egypt and Israel. As the Washington POST put it, quoting statements by Egyptian officials, Atherton's mission was a complete failure. For its part, MENA, in a dispatch from Cairo, stressed that the talks fell short of success because of Israel's unacceptable demands. MENA added that the United States had not even tried to change Israel's attitude. So official Cairo finds itself facing a dilemma: Either it goes ahead with complete capitulation to Israel's unacceptable positions or it abandons the separate talks once and for all.

The first option coincides with the wishes of Israel and the United States, while the second is the answer to the demands of the Arab world, made at the Baghdad summit conference in November of last year. As is known, all the participants in that summit conference rejected the Camp David agreements, but, at the suggestion of some of them, they saw fit to leave the door open for the Egyptian president to return to the ranks of a unified Arab front.

Will President as-Sadat make use of that opportunity? That question undoubtedly interests the entire Arab world, which, as a result of the separate talks, has so far not been able to muster all its forces and potentials to confront Israeli aggression and expansion. On the other hand, obviously no one in the Arab world would be happy to see Egypt definitely leave the arena of combat at a time when Israel, equipped with American weapons, is further encroaching on the rights of the Palestinians and expanding by annexing large parts of the Arab territories.

But all signs indicate that matters are moving in this direction, as shown by the results of the separate talks held in occupied Jerusalem, Ismailia, again in Jerusalem, Leeds, Camp David and finally during the recent shuttle tours of Alfred Atherton, the U.S. envoy to Egypt and Israel. It is said that Egypt is the heart of the Arab world, a heart that cannot beat outside its natural surroundings. For the heart to be able to function in the usual manner once again, this separate capitulatory line must be caused to fail.

'No Noticeable Results'

LD292230 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

["Bargaining Continues"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, January 29, TASS--Special U.S. envoy to the Middle East Alfred Atherton concluded another visit to the Middle East. Over a fortnight, he made shuttle trips between Cairo and Tel Aviv, trying to minimize the differences that still prevent the partners in the separate bargaining from finalising the bilateral deal.

According to Western news agencies, Atherton's mission has not yielded noticeable results. Israel's stand remains recalcitrant. The Begin government is pressing for Israel's complete capitulation. Ben-Elissar, the general director of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office, declared outright that As-Sadat must make a choice between "peace" with Israel and Egypt's commitments to other Arab countries, that is to break completely all the ties with Egypt's former allies in the Arab world.

The Egyptian leadership, being aware of its growing isolation on the Arab scene and the precariousness of the positions inside the country, hesitates so far about making this last step toward capitulation. Besides that, Cairo speculates openly on the situation that formed in the area of the Middle and Near East, believing that in connection with the events in Iran, its prestige as the defender of imperialism's interests in the area have increased considerably in Washington's eyes.

In this connection, Cairo hopes to persuade Washington to make Tel Aviv soften its demands somewhat, since, as Egypt's acting Foreign Minister Ghali put it, the situation in Iran must urge Israel and Egypt to speed up the "peace process". But by all indications, the attempt to bring Israel to reason is not a success. Toughening its stand, the Begin government proceeds from calculations that in the conditions of the crisis in Iran the United States is in need of Israel and in a much greater degree than it is in need of Egypt.

Washington, January 29, TASS--A delegation of high-ranking Pentagon officials left today for Cairo. It will discuss with As-Sadat the question of increasing considerably deliveries of U.S. weapons to Egypt. During the recent meetings with American congressmen, As-Sadat said that he needs these weapons to give "assistance to pro-Western regimes in Africa and the Persian Gulf area."

ISRAELI CP ISSUES STATEMENT ON MIDDLE EAST SETTLEMENT

LD301436 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Rome, January 30, TASS--The Communist Party of Israel, adhering to the cause of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, opposes the agreements concluded at Camp David and ignoring the main question of a Middle East settlement, to wit, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

This was said in a message from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel as a spokesman of the party stated, to the recent 14th session of the National Council of Palestine in Damascus. The Communist Party of Israel, the message emphasizes, is in favour of a lasting and just peace, based on the withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the setting up of their own independent state, and also recognition of the right to existence of the State of Israel. The message stresses the need of resumption of the Geneva peace conference under the co-chairmanship of the USSR and the United States, which would be attended by all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. In the opinion of the Communist Party of Israel, international guarantees of security and territorial integrity must be granted to all states of the Middle East region, including Israel and the future Arab independent state. Genuine peace for the benefit of the peoples of all countries of the region can be attained only in conditions of peaceful coexistence of the two states and given their reciprocal recognition.

LOSS OF IRAN AS ALLY MAKES EGYPT HESITATE OVER CAMP DAVID

LD301531 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The 2-week tour by Alfred Atherton, Washington's special envoy, to Egypt and Israel yielded no results. More than 20 meetings with the Israeli and Egyptian leaders could not revive the unilateral Egyptian-Israeli talks. U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter stated in an attempt to (?conceal) the new (?failure) of the U.S. Mideast policy that the problem is (?too) complicated, and that it should preferably be dealt with by a fresh meeting of the Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers and the U.S. Secretary of State. What is the complication about which Hodding Carter is talking?

During the Camp David meeting President as-Sadat virtually agreed to all the demands put forward by Washington and Tel Aviv. Moreover, all subsequent statements by the Cairo leaders indicate that Cairo totally depends on the U.S. will and unconditionally supports the aims for which the U.S. Mideast policy is striving. Following Atherton's departure, Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil stated that the responsibility for the failure falls squarely on the shoulders of Israel which has changed its attitude and which, as he put it, is foiling U.S. and Egyptian efforts which aim at the signing of a peace agreement.

It appears that Mustafa Khalil was not truthful in what he said. This is because Israel's policy vis-a-vis the Arab states has never changed since the Camp David talks. Tel Aviv is still carrying out new acts of aggression on Lebanon and is in pursuit of the Palestinians wherever they may be; it is still terrorizing the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories and is continuing its settlement of these lands.

It is logical to assume that the situation has changed. Yes, changes have taken place which not only compelled Israel but also the Egyptian leadership to act more cautiously. In addition to other factors, the events in Iran have contributed to this too. The matter naturally is not confined to the fact that in the shah's regime, Egypt has lost an ally who used to unreservedly and unconditionally support Egypt's capitulationist policy vis-a-vis Israel, although this is of a specific significance. [Words indistinct] the events of Iran [words indistinct] in Cairo, which realizes that among the reasons which led to the events in Iran was the shahs regime's dependence on the U.S. alone [words indistinct] is a guarantee for the regime's security.

The Western press pointed out that As-Sadat [words indistinct] during their talks about the mistakes which the shah committed, although this is clear because the main reason for the collapse of the shah's regime is the pro-U.S. policy and the disregard for the interests of the Iranian people. The foreign and domestic policies which [word indistinct] the interests of the people of Iran led to the events which we are now witnessing. [passage indistinct]

PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS NOTED

LD301215 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The 14th session of the Palestine National Council has ended in Damascus. Our commentator Vladimir Bilyakov writes in this connection:

The main result of the session can be summed up in the fact that the participants unanimously rejected the Camp David agreements and the plan which these agreements have laid down for the establishment of so-called self-rule in the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel. It was pointed out in the resolutions of the session that the realization of such a plan means the perpetuation of Zionist occupation. Thus, the plans of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reactionaries have been defeated by the Palestinian Arab people.

The question of consolidating the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement is another significant result of the Palestine National Council session. This came as a decisive reply by the Palestinians to all the conspiracies being hatched against them. A political program for national unity, drafted at the end of last October by all the Palestinian resistance organizations, was also approved. During the session there were reports saying that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] will once again participate in the work of the leadership bodies of the PLO; the last time the PFLP participated in the leadership bodies of the PLO was more than 4 years ago.

The participants in the session paid much attention to the discussion of issues relating to the strengthening of cooperation between the PLO and friendly countries, and the bolstering of Arab solidarity on the basis of the Rabat and Baghdad summit conferences' resolutions. Reports from Damascus say that the participants in the Palestine National Council session unanimously supported the idea of bolstering cooperation with the progressive Arab states, which are members of the Front of Resistance and Steadfastness. The participants honored the memory of the late Algerian president, Houari Boumediene, a founder of the Front of Resistance and Steadfastness and a champion of the just cause of the Palestinian Arab people.

The majority of the participants supported the policy of the PLO leadership which aims at the settlement of relations with Jordan. It is known that Jordan, despite U.S. pressures, does not approve the unilateral Egyptian-Israeli conspiracy. In recent statements to the Western press, King Husayn of Jordan has called for support for the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination.

Participants unanimously approved the idea of bolstering relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Faruq al-Qaddumi and Khalid al-Fahum, as well as other Palestinian leaders, reaffirmed in their speeches that such cooperation is an important factor which allows the Palestinians to resist successfully the plots being hatched by their enemies.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN MOSCOW PRAISES USSR-PLO RELATIONS

LD301408 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 30, TASS--"The Palestinians believe that any Middle East settlement without the participation of the Soviet Union will be doomed to a failure. They proceed from the premise that the Soviet Union, a loyal friend of the Arab peoples, will agree only to such a settlement that will guarantee the rights, tranquility and just peace to all peoples of the region, including the Arab people of Palestine, which was repeatedly pointed out by Leonid Brezhnev in his statements," said Dr Mohammed Ibrahim ash-Sha'ir, head of the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the USSR. He gave an interview to a correspondent of the ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY journal in connection with the 14th anniversary of the Palestine resistance movement, in which he touched upon in particular the Soviet Union's stand as regards the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for its rights.

"The Soviet Union's stand and its attitude to the Palestinian issue is characterised in the first place by a responsible, clear, principled and humanistic approach, Mohammed Ibrahim ash-Sha'ir went on to say. The Soviet Union considers the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people to be just. Its aim is to guarantee the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including its right to self-determination and creation of its own independent state in the liberated territories.

This stand is based on objective facts and is corroborated by the policy which the Soviet Union pursued and continues pursuing towards our problem and our people.

The Soviet Union recognized the Palestine Liberation Organisation from its very origination and has made great efforts for strengthening with it the links of friendship and development of relations as with the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine."

"The Soviet Union gives all-round aid and support to our people. It helps us, for example, in the training of researchers and specialists in various fields. It is sufficient to say that nearly a thousand Palestinian students are at present under training at your country's universities and other institutions of higher learning."

"The USSR plays an important role in the Afro-Asian people's solidarity movement, its contribution to the support of our struggle within the framework of Afro-Asian solidarity being highly considerable." [All quotation marks as received]

INTERFERENCE IN OTHER COUNTRIES' INTERNAL AFFAIRS DENIED

LD301525 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Jan, KUNA--The Soviet Union today informed Kuwait that it does not interfere in the internal affairs of any other state.

The Kuwait deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Ash-Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, following his meeting with a Soviet envoy--head of the Middle East Countries Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Oleg Grinevskiy--said that the latter has informed him that his country "cannot possibly interfere in the internal affairs of any other state."

He added that during his talks with the Soviet envoy he found both countries to have identical views.

Moreover, Undersecretary of the Kuwait Foreign Ministry Rshid ar-Rashid said following his meeting with Grinevskiy that there is mutual agreement in their views regarding the exclusion of the gulf area from international conflicts.

He added that Kuwait has informed the Soviet envoy of its rejection of any interference in the region. He said that the envoy reaffirmed his country's support for the Arab issues and the Palestinian issue and praised Kuwait's positive role in the recent Baghdad summit conference. Ar-Rashid said Grinevskiy expressed his country's desire to participate in the implementation of Kuwaiti projects, to which Ar-Rashid said that Kuwait welcomes this within the conditions and regulations which are in force here.

BREZHNEV GREETS NUMAYRI ON SUDANESE INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD301631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 79 p 2 LD

[Text] TASS--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Sudan, a telegram of congratulations and best wishes to the friendly Sudanese people on the country's national holiday--independence day.

In an answering telegram the Sudanese president expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

BRIEFS

OIL COOPERATION WITH IRAQ--The Soviet Union and Iraq have signed an agreement on the expansion of cooperation in the oil industry. This agreement was reached following talks in Baghdad. The Soviet Union, according to the agreement, will send more geologists to prospect for oil reserves in Iraq. Oil production from the north Rumaylah oilfields will be increased. [Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD]

RHODESIAN REFERENDUM PROVES WEST 'OPENLY SIDED' WITH RACISTS

LD301543 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

["Dangerous Manoeuvres"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 30, TASS--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

Today's "referendum" in Rhodesia being held with clear approval of the official Washington and London and posed by the bourgeois press for a "democratic expression of will" is evidence of the fact that the West has discarded the mask of "defender" of the interests of the African majority in South Africa and openly sided with the racialist minority.

In order to prevent an outburst of indignations over this racialist farce, the Western advisers of Smith have warned: The USA and Britain will stage a direct invasion of Rhodesia in case of "unforeseen circumstances", similar to the neocolonialist operation which was launched last summer in Zaire's Shaba Province. Reporting about it, the Johannesburg newspaper STAR recognized: The attack against the patriots is designed with Washington and London broad military cooperation with the Pretoria regime.

Alarming news coming in recent days from South Africa bear out that the imperialist circles are increasing shifting onto the South African Republic the function of the policeman of the South African region. This is one of the main causes of militarisation of the South African Republic. While in the fiscal year of 1966-67, Pretoria's military spendings totalled 250 million rands, in 1977-78 they topped 1,700 million rands.

Meeting the Western bills for the unlawful arms supplies, the South African Republic has been recently ever more actively involved into direct military and diplomatic operations against the independent states of the continent and the national liberation movements. Examples of this are the incessant aggressive sorties against the People's Angola, attempts at a neocolonialist settlement of Namibia's destiny with the aim of preserving in that country imperialist monopoly rule, the readiness to support "like-minded people" in Rhodesia by force or arms.

Washington and London obviously aim at turning Pretoria into its main military political force in Africa, are pursuing with its hands a neocolonialist policy in that region thus creating a semblance of the West's "nonparticipation" in the events on the South African continent.

The actions of the racialists and their backers create a real threat to peace and security in that area. The situation calls for resolute actions of solidarity by those who cherish the ideals of freedom and independence. As the African figures themselves point out, special significance is now assumed by the unity of all the partriotic forces of Zimbabwe, the coordination of the policy of frontline states.

NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT CONGRESS CONTINUES IN ALGIERS

LD300040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2015 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The fourth congress of the ruling National Liberation Front Party is continuing its work in Algiers. Our correspondent Kipros Mozheyko reports:

The 3 days of work of this representative forum have ended. They were marked by the spirit of determination to [word indistinct] the national charter to the loyalty of the course oriented toward socialism and further socioeconomic transformation. One of the main aims, for which Houari Boumediene was consistently fighting and to which he devoted his life, has been achieved. The process of structuring the state has been completed in the country and now all efforts will be directed toward creating a monolithic party with its specific program, organization structure, and new principles of work.

The present forum, at which over 3,000 delegates have gathered and are representing the working class, the working peasantry, progressive intelligentsia, and the armed forces is proof of this success.

Thus the Revolutionary Council, which has been fulfilling a leading mission in the country in the course of 14 years, has relinquished its power at the congress. From now on, only the party will guide the country's general policy. It has been provided in the draft charter that the congress of the National Liberation Front, which is to be regularly convened will become its highest organ.

For the time being, within the framework of the four working commissions including the Auditing Commission which have been elected at the congress, the development of the main documents is continuing. These documents are to be submitted tomorrow for discussion by the delegations. The first of these commissions examines questions pertaining to the adoption of the party charter and amendments to the Constitution. The second prepares the draft of six resolutions on the general and foreign policy of the country, information, socioeconomic tasks, educational issues, culture and the upbringing of the rising generation; and the last discusses the nominees to the post of the president of the republic.

OAU TRADE MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS IN ADDIS ABABA

LD310810 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, January 31, TASS--A conference of the trade ministers of the member-countries of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) opened here. On its agenda is the elaboration of a common strategy of African countries before the forthcoming fifth session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to be held in Manila in May this year. The message of greetings sent to the conference by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, emphasises that full eradication of the remains of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid is the most important condition for carrying out deep socio-economic transformations in Africa and for restructuring international economic relations on an equal basis. The head of the Ethiopian state called on all peace and progressive forces of the world to make more active their support for the mounting liberation struggle of African peoples.

BRIEFS

AID TO MOZAMBIQUE--True to the principles of humanism and international solidarity, the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR has decided to grant free aid to the population of the People's Republic of Mozambique which has suffered from serious flooding. In the near future medication, (?foodstuffs) and blankets will be delivered to the capital of this state, the city of Maputo. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD]

U.S. NAVY INTENSIFIES ACTIVITY IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD272309 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 27 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Reports say that in view of the events in Iran, the United States is intensifying its military activity in the Indian Ocean. Our observer Andrey Shatilov makes this comment:

Aircraft carriers, missile carriers, cruisers and other U.S. naval ships are plowing various parts of the Indian Ocean. The trend to bring more and more military power there is obvious. The Pentagon has already announced that the Indian Ocean is included into the zone of action of the U.S. 7th Fleet. It is believed that this activity is connected with the Pentagon's intention to entrust Japan with patroling the western parts of the Pacific. The released ships of the 7th Fleet will be used to strengthen the American military presence in the Indian Ocean. These facts show that Washington continues to rely on military strength in its policy in the Indian Ocean. This is also indicated by the talk among high-ranking White House officials concerning the crisis arc that stretches along the coast of the Indian Ocean from Indochina to the Horn of Africa across Burma, India, Pakistan and Iran. It is quite obvious that the word crisis refers to any manifestations of the national liberation struggle.

That is precisely the reason why the nations in the area of the Indian Ocean, engaged in the national liberation struggle, think it necessary to eliminate the military tension reigning there. They are confident that peace and security in the region should be based not on the balance of forces but on the renunciation of the use of force. This confidence makes them seek ways for implementing peace initiatives, such as the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The Soviet Union is an active participant in these efforts. In the summer of 1977 it started talks with the United States to reach agreement on this issue. Events show, however, that the United States had obviously no desire to lose the strategic advantages provided by its military bases in the Indian Ocean. Moreover, the Pentagon continued to expand its military base on Diego Garcia Island and doubled the number of the warships continually deployed in the Indian Ocean.

Under the circumstances the world public cannot but feel concern about peace in the Indian Ocean. This was reflected in a question put to the Soviet deputy foreign minister at a recent news conference in Moscow. The deputy minister replied that for nearly a year now the American side has been evading the resumption of the talks it stopped unilaterally. The American side gives various pretexts, but there is obviously only one real reason: The American side does not want its hands tied as far as the scope of its activities in the Indian Ocean is concerned. This freedom of action is very useful. Just recall the movements of the U.S. Navy in the Indian Ocean and the adjoining area following the latest events in Iran.

INDIAN, MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTERS SPEAK AT DELHI RECEPTION

LD301000 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 30, TASS--The countries of the world must fight for achieving nuclear disarmament so that all could live in friendship and harmony without fearing confrontation and destruction, said Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai, addressing a reception in honour of Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein bin Onn, who is currently on a visit here. The developing countries, Hussein bin Onn said in his reply address, come out for the establishment of friendly relations with all states irrespective of their social systems. He declared in support of the proposals on creating in Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

'SEPARATISTS,' 'IMPERIALISTS' PLAN FORMATION OF MELANESIAN FEDERATION

BK261540 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 19 Jan 79 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "Dangerous Tricks of Separatists and Neocolonialists"]

[Text] The foreign press has recently carried news reports on a plan to form a Melanesian Federation--an island state in the Pacific. The plan calls for the inclusion of the Solomon Islands, New Hebrides and other islands in that region into the federation.

According to the Netherlands newspaper HANDELSBLAD, Irian Jaya was among the regions mentioned to be included in the federation. The newspaper reported that a conference of so-called representatives of the regions had been held in The Hague. Rumors have circulated that certain Irian Jaya elements who have settled in the Netherlands took part in the preparations for the establishment of the federation. Their leader, Kasiepo, strongly supported the establishment of the federation at the conference. Kasiepo said: We have to take advantage of the situation because there are indications that a movement has emerged in Irian Jaya to separate the province from the Republic of Indonesia.

We were very surprised by Kasiepo's statement which appeared in Netherlands newspapers, wrote Brother (Murtono) from Amsterdam. Kasiepo and several others like him are representing a small group which severed its link with the homeland a long time ago. Who gave them the right to undermine the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia? We all know that Irian Jaya is an integral part of Indonesia.

Brother (Murtono) believes that the idea to form the puppet federation was originated by the Western monopolists operating in Irian Jaya. They are exploring for and exploiting iron ore, copper, uranium, bauxite and oil. Companies like [words indistinct] corporation, Freeport [words indistinct], Alcoa and Unilever have invested hundreds of millions of dollars to dig and exploit the mineral resources there and have gained huge profits. But they must set aside part of their profits for the real master of the mineral resources, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, Brother (Murtono) said. The foreign masters, however, do not like this. They want to fully control all the mineral resources of Irian Jaya and to keep all the profits themselves. For this reason they do everything possible to support the idea of separating Irian Jaya from the Republic of Indonesia. It was these monopolists who financed the separatist elements.

For instance, in the Netherlands city of Groningen, a social organization has been formed to finance the separatist movement. They recently received 30,00 guilders from that organization. The chairman of the organization said that they plan to increase the amount for the separatist movement next year.

The Netherlands newspaper DE WAARHEID wrote that imperialist circles and their lackeys have intensified their activities following the discovery of new oil deposits in Irian Jaya and other regions. The new oil deposits will increase the output of oil monopolies like Caltex, Stanvac and other oil companies.

In connection with the plan to form the Melanesian Federation, the imperialist circles have also openly demonstrated their military ambitions. American Admiral (?Gert) has said that the new federation could be used to build military bases for Western countries. According to press reports, the Pentagon has stationed military instructors in various parts of Irian Jaya to gather data on the possibility of setting up military bases there.

SHCHEDROV DESCRIBES ATROCITIES IN POL POT'S CAMBODIA

LD301557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[I. Shchedrov report: "The Torture Chamber Country: On the Crimes Committed by the Pro-Beijing [Peking] Regime in Kampuchea"]

[Text] "...The cooperative chairman, one of his assistants and a team leader were shot in front of the entire village. They were "traitors"--that was what they told us, their fellow villagers.... Then, a short time later, in full view of everyone, they beat a woman to death with bamboo canes, a mother of two."

"...Some 37 of my fellow villagers were taken to the outskirts and shot. I saw the ditch--15 meters long and 2 meters wide. The bodies lay there for a long time in water mixed with grass used as fertilizer and manure."

This is the evidence of people miraculously saved from the genocide perpetrated in Kampuchea in the terrible years of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. The events of 1977 in his native village of (Preknorin) were related by (Itkh Sompkhol), and the tragedy which took place last year in another corner of that same long-suffering land of Kampuchea, was reported by peasant (San Kanda).

Here is another account, cited by LE MONDE correspondent. It is related by (Prok Sam), one of the Kampucheans forced to move out of Phnom Penh. At the settlement site in the village of (Pnomsrok), he was forced to join a labor team of 230 men. "The teams," he said, "were either men or women. Men and women always had to work separately. I married in 1976 and after the wedding night we were separated for 4 months...."

Only thousands of Chinese advisers had free access to the country transformed into a huge concentration camp, where an export version of the Cultural Revolution was cultivated with Beijing's active participation. Beijing inspired the experiment in propagating the "new society" hated by the people. What this society was to be can be judged from the revelations of Pol Pot himself last spring, at exactly the time when (San Kanda's) fellow villagers were being taken to the outskirts of the village to be shot. "To build a new society, 1 million Kampucheans is enough," stated that exponent of the Chinese model for the country's political system. The facts indicate how they proposed dealing with many others. In the 3.5 years of the pro-Beijing clique's rule in the country, many hundreds of thousands of people were annihilated there.

There can only be one answer to the question of whether the puppets could have remained in power for so long in the face of the people's anger without Beijing's help and support. The New York TIMES, which is far from sympathetic to the Kampuchean patriots, called the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime a "copy of Auschwitz" and the "darkest period in 20th century history," and was forced to admit: "Pol Pot's butchers sadistically killed most of Cambodia's inhabitants. The instruments of killing and torture were supplied by China to its Cambodian vassals." It is interesting that even former Prince Sihanouk, who was sent to New York by Beijing to play the part of representative of Pol Pot's "legitimate" government, himself condemned that regime. Moreover, he stated that he was its prisoner.

Let us recall how the dictatorial, barracks-like regime was imposed on Kampuchea and how the country was transformed into a theater of international provocations. In spring 1975, after 5 years of armed conflict, Kampuchea was completely liberated from rule by the puppet, pro-American authorities. Partisan detachments entered Phnom Penh. The capital greeted the liberators joyously. But a week later Pol Pot was brought to Phnom Penh aboard a Chinese plane and began to implement the Cultural Revolution on Kampuchean soil.

From the stories of refugees whom I meet it is possible to form a picture of these events. More than 3 million city dwellers were forcibly sent to rural areas. Movement from one settlement to another was banned and many families were forcibly separated. With one stroke of the pen the Phonom Penh rulers "abolished" money. The doors of educational institutions and hospitals were closed. The civilian post and telegraph services were "abolished." The entire population from the age of 12-14 was organized into labor teams. As remuneration for hard labor they received only meager food rations. Millions of people who were labelled foreign "agents" or "reactionaries" became victims of the mass terror. Reprisals also awaited those who refused or were unable to obey the resettlement orders. National minorities--mountain tribes and the small Cham nationality--were subjected to genocide. Many Kampucheans fled to neighboring countries--Vietnam and Thailand. Also among the victims of the pro-Beijing regime were those who only recently were fighting, weapon in hand, among the partisans or the underground, for Kampuchea's freedom and independence.

The country was artificially isolated from the outside world and turned into a bridge-head for whipping up tension in Southeast Asia. The Pol Pot regime, obeying orders from Beijing, made the Kampucheans fight with their allies in the liberation struggle--the Vietnamese. Kampuchean detachments landed on the Vietnamese Island of Phu Quoc. Armed raids were carried out on the Vietnamese border provinces of Tay Ninh and Ha Tien and a network of secret schools was created where agents were taught subversion and espionage before being sent into neighboring countries.

In early 1978, the Pol Pot regime announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Vietnam and launched larger provocations against its neighbor. It was no accident that this coincided with the start of Beijing's overt anti-Vietnamese campaign. The slogan, "relying on China's help, we must defeat Vietnam!" has now been discovered in Phnom Penh after its liberation by patriots, in a school turned into a torture chamber by the clique. That is certainly the most convincing evidence that the overturned regime was acting with the Chinese hegemonists.

Only the people's resistance movement swept the bloody dictators from Kampuchean soil. Chinese "specialists" are fleeing across the border with them. That is the inglorious finale. And those guilty of genocide cannot flee from the Kampucheans' judgment, the peoples' judgment.

USSR-VIETNAM TREATY'S DEFENSE CLAUSE NOW 'CRUCIAL'

LD301846 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Victor Gradov commentary]

[Excerpts] Twenty-nine years ago--on 30 January 1950--the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam set up diplomatic relations.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had broader implications than just a formal act. Essentially, it meant Vietnam's entry into the family of the socialist countries. It fostered Vietnam's international authority and facilitated the Vietnamese people's struggle against foreign colonialists.

Soviet-Vietnamese friendship was a major factor which insured the successes of the Vietnamese people and their revolutionary liberation struggle. Thanks to the effective Soviet support, the Vietnamese people defeated the French colonialists and American imperialist aggressors and attained its historic goal, the reunification of the north and the south of the country into one socialist state.

When, on 1 November 1978, the Soviet Union and Vietnam signed a Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, a new page opened in the history of Soviet-Vietnamese relations. Article Five of the document clearly states the guidelines of the signatories.

The treaty is also significant for socialist Vietnam's security. Under its Article Six the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have agreed that should one of the sides become a target of aggression or be threatened they would immediately start mutual consultations with a view to eliminating the threat and of taking appropriate steps to insure peace and security of the two sides. This stipulation of the treaty is crucial in the present conditions.

Leonid Brezhnev observed, in commenting on the treaty, predictably the treaty will rankle those who don't like the friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, those who are staking on aggravation sanctions and on disuniting the socialist countries. But the treaty has already become a political reality and whether they like it or not they will have to take that reality into consideration.

Marking the 29th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Vietnam, the Soviet peopoe are quite confident the close bonds between the two countries will further strengthen for the benefit of world socialism, peace and security in Asia.

JAPANESE RULING PARTY 'COURSE OF ACTION' CRITICIZED

LD301421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent I. Latyshev dispatch: "The Ruling Party's Contradictory Course"]

[Text] Tokyo, 24 January--The latest congress of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party has taken place in Tokyo. The main item on the agenda was the confirmation of the party's "course of action" for 1979.

The text of the document stresses the party's desire to implement in foreign policy its former course of "friendship and cooperation with the United States on the basis of the Japanese-U.S. 'security treaty.'" As distinct from past years, the document contains praise for "the realistic policy of China," which is pursuing a "course toward cooperation" with Japan, the United States and West Europe. It proclaims the Liberal Democrats' intention to render Beijing [Peking] assistance in its "policy of modernizing the country." At the same time the "course of action" expresses anxiety over the possibility of negative consequences from the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations.

In parallel, the document notes that "Japan's most important task" is "to develop neighborly and friendly relations with the Soviet Union." It affirms the party's readiness to promote "the development of Japanese-Soviet ties in the economy, culture and fisheries," and "the deepening of mutual understanding" between both countries. In patent contradiction to these statements, however, are those parts of the document which contain unlawful claims to Soviet territory (four southern islands of the Kuril chain) and which proclaim the party's intention to develop even further the officially inspired revanchist anti-Soviet "movement for the return of the northern territories."

In the domestic policy section of the "course of action" attention is drawn mainly to preparing the ruling party for the local government elections to take place in April. In addition to statements about the intention of the Liberal Democrats to secure "an improvement of the economic situation" and to "eliminate people's fear of losing their jobs," the "course of action" contains a number of slogans openly directed against the workers movement and the country's progressive forces.

JAPAN-U.S. 'LEATHER WAR' A FURTHER SOURCE OF TENSION

LD301450 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 30, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Gennadiy Rakhovetskiy, reports:

The Japanese-American "trade war" is flaring up with renewed vigour. Even Japan's Premier Masayoshi Ohira has had to admit this, saying at a press conference in Tokyo that "considerable tension exists in economic relations between the United States and Japan." The enormous chronic United States deficit in trade with Japan, which last year alone went up by 30 per cent to exceed 10,000 million dollars, arouses the utmost dissatisfaction of the American side. The United States bluntly charges Japan with tough protectionism and flouting of the principles of "free trade" and threatens to retaliate.

The Tokyo SHIMBUN reports today that another front has been opened in the Japanese-American "trade war", this time over the sale of leather goods.

The American manufacturers' indignation over the position of Japan, which prevents in every way the import of American articles made of leather, has reached such an extent that the "leather war", as the newspaper puts it, "grew into a political problem in Japanese-American relations". Since Japan still persists in its protectionist policy and is not going to liberalize trade, the United States is preparing practical retaliatory steps. The American side, specifically, is going to introduce soon quantitative restrictions on imports and to raise the customs duties for 39 Japanese commodities including steel, synthetic fabrics, calculating machines, refrigerators, radio sets, etc. "The flare up of contradictions in trade with leather goods is becoming another field of Japanese-American economic confrontation," the Tokyo SHIMBUN writes.

CAMBODIAN-JAPANESE SOCIETY HOLDS MEETING IN TOKYO

LD310812 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 31, TASS--A programme of actions in support of the Kampuchean people's just struggle was adopted here at a meeting of the Japanese-Kampuchean Society which comes out for the development of relations of genuine friendship and solidarity between Japan and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Addressing those present, Susumu Ozaki, the society's president, emphasised that the formation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea opens the way for the building of a peaceful, democratic Kampuchea and for the establishment of close, friendly relations between the Japanese and Kampuchean peoples.

PAPER CORRESPONDENT RECALLS BATTLE OF HALHAIIN GOL

LD310851 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 January 1979 publishes on page 3 a 1,000-word article by A. Shapovalov from Ulaanbaatar and Moscow, under the heading "The Sacred Land of Halhaiin Gol." He reports a visit to Halhaiin Gol, the land "which the best sons of Mongolia and the Soviet Union dreamed of and which they defended from the enemy hordes." He describes the monument and the view over the Halhaiin Gol River: "Beyond it lies foreign territory and a tall border tower is clearly visible. That is China. It was from there that a crack army of Japanese militarists attacked about 40 years ago." Shapovalov goes on to describe the events of 1939 when Soviet and Mongolian troops defeated the Japanese, and relates a visit to the "Halhaiin Gol" state farm, the "offspring of the indestructible friendship and all-round cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR." The report concludes:

"Halhaiin Gol, the eastern border of immortality and friendship between the peoples of Mongolia and the USSR, is building, raising livestock, growing grain and tending orchards. But it remembers the terrible time at the end of the thirties, watches vigilantly over historic revolutionary gains, and reliably protects our sacred fraternity."

MEXICAN CP'S OBJECTIVES IN COMING ELECTION REVIEWED

ID291235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent L. Konstanyan report: "Preparing for the Elections"]

[Text] Mexico, 21 January--The elaboration of the party's tactics during the legislative campaign and the actual election, scheduled for 1 July this year, was the purpose of a Communist Party of Mexico [PCM] Central Committee plenum held here. Gilberto Ricon Gallardo, member of the PCM Central Committee Executive Commission, delivered a report at the plenum.

The communists' participation in the elections, he said, is a great achievement for the working class. We must achieve a situation, the report says, in which working class representatives are elected to the Chamber of Deputies and create a parliamentary group to defend the working people's interests.

The speaker stressed the importance of strengthening the unity of the leftwing forces. A coalition comprising the PCM, the Mexican People's Party and the Revolutionary Socialist Party, G. Rincon Gallardo noted, could form the basis for the creation of a single Mexican working class party.

The working people, the PCM Central Committee Executive Commission says, may be confident that the PCM candidates will defend their interests.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR CUBAN CULTURE DELEGATION

ID301159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[Excerpts] A Cuban culture festival devoted to the 20th anniversary of the Cuban revolution is taking place most successfully in our country. Within the framework of this event a week of films from the Island of Freedom began in Moscow on 24 January; this week of films will also be held in Leningrad and Odessa.

The USSR Ministry of Culture gave a reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in honor of the participants in the Cuban culture festival in the USSR.

Attending the reception were the members of a Cuban delegation headed by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and Cuban minister of culture, and Severo Aguirre del Cristo, Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

Attending the reception on the Soviet side were P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and the leaders of a number of state and public organizations.

TASS CITES 'RAPID PACE' OF SOVIET-CUBAN TRADE RELATIONS

ID292244 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 29, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Stroganov writes: Soviet-Cuban economic cooperation is developing at a rapid pace. This is confirmed, in particlar, by the fact that in January-September last year alone the volume of mutual trade exceeded the figure for the whole of 1977. According to preliminary figures, trade in 1978 will exceed four billion roubles and be roughly equal to the trade turnover in the period from 1966 to 1970.

The Soviet Union, which is Cuba's biggest trade partner, accounts for more than 60 per cent of its foreign trade. Soviet deliveries of oil and oil products, ferrous metals, fertilisers, cotton and yarn, timber, paper, grain, flour and other foodstuffs are of much importance for Cuba. Growing with every year is the export to Cuba of various machines and equipment. Thus, delivered last year were about 600 bulldozers, autograders and other road-building machines, as well as more than seven thousand tractors and self-propelled harvesters.

In its turn, Cuba constantly increases deliveries to the Soviet Union of raw sugar, citrus fruit, nickel and cobalt-containing products, and several other commodities.

Cooperation between the two countries in metallurgy, power generation, oil refining, in the light and sugar industries, in machinebuilding, transport, agriculture and other fields has developed extensively. The Soviet Union has helped Cuba in the construction of some 350 industrial and other projects, a part of which have already been commissioned.

Meetings and talks between Leonid Brezhnev and Fidel Castro, between other Soviet and Cuban leaders play an important role in the development of cooperation between the two countries. A joint Soviet-Cuban declaration was signed during Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Cuba late in January and early in February 1974. The declaration contains a comprehensive programme of deepening all-round ties between the two fraternal parties and peoples, their close interaction in the building of socialism and communism, in the struggle for common aims in the international arena.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT NETO LEAVES CUBA, SEEN OFF BY CASTRO

LD292206 Moscow TASS in English 1854 GMT 29 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Havana, January 29, TASS--The Angolan party and governmental delegation, headed by the Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Agostinho Neto, has ended its friendly visit to Cuba. At the international Havana airport, Agostinho Neto and his party were seen off by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic Fidel Castro, Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, First Deputy Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic, Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba Raul Castro, other party leaders and statesmen of the republic.

SHCHERBITSKIY, SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESS KIEV ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD301642 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

["Great Force of Fraternal Unity"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kiev, January 30, TASS--The historic significance of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia consists in the fact that it sealed forever the unity that took shape between the two brother peoples, that it showed the other peoples, which leaned towards Russia, a true example of the only correct resolution of their national historical destiny, said Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine CC. He delivered today a report at the celebration meeting of the public of Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, devoted to the 325th anniversary of the Ukraine's reunification with Russia.

The meeting was attended by delegations of the Russian Federation, the biggest of the 15 Soviet union republics, and Moscow, leaders of the Ukraine and guests from other republics.

"Viewing in our mind's eye the rich historical experience of the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian peoples, of the whole fraternal family of Soviet people, we again and again speak about the lessons of this experience, which serves us as a reliable guideline for the future. And the first of these lessons is that always, in all times, both in the struggle against foreign conquerors and invincibility has always been and remains the unbreakable fraternal union with the Great Russian people," Vladmmir Shcherbitskiy said.

The meeting was also addressed by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, Mikhail Solomentsev. He said in particular that "in this day too, bourgeois propaganda is persistently trying to sow discord among the peoples, to mar our good fraternal relations. The West spares neither efforts nor funds with this aim. The most shrill and malicious voices of the noisy anti-Soviet chorus come from Beijing [Peking]. But their attempts are futile. There is no force that could break the unity of our peoples, their cohesion around the Leninist party."

Mikhail Solomentsev pointed out that the successes of all the Soviet union republics "embody the selfless labour of the workers, peasants, and intellectuals, all the nations and nationalities. Epitomized in them is the great wisdom of the Leninist party, the force and vitality of its home and foreign policy meeting the vital interests of the broad masses, of all nationalities and having their infinite support. In this is also the titanic organizing work of the CPSU, its Central Committee, the Politbureau of the Central Committee headed by Leonid Brezhnev, outstanding figure of the present."

The speakers at the meeting stressed that the celebrations have once again most convincingly shown how the people of the Soviet Ukraine hold sacred, treasure and pride themselves on the indestructible fraternal, union with the Great Russian people, with all the peoples of the land of the soviets.

MAGADAN OBKOM PLENUM ELECTS OFFICIALS, DISCUSSES ORGANIZATION

OW301721 Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 29 Jan 79 OW

[Text] The newly elected Magadan Obkom held a plenum on Saturday to discuss organizational matters. Comrade Malkov was elected first secretary and an obkom Bureau member. Comrade Bogdanov was elected second secretary and an obkom Bureau member. Comrades Yenshakov, Patkov and Chernyakov were elected secretaries and Bureau members.

Elected obkom Bureau members were: Comrades Chistaykov, chairman of the Magadan Oblispolkom; Dyatel, first secretary of the Magadan Gorkom; Pogrebnoy, first secretary of the Chukotka Okrug Party Committee; Kuznetsov, chief of the obkom's Party Organizational Work Department; (Chikerlan), turner of the Magadan machinery and repair plant; Demshin, chairman of the oblast People's Control Committee; Smirnov, chairman of the oblast Council of Trade Unions; Sorokoumov, editor of MAGADANSKAYA PRAVDA; and Ustinov, general director of the Severovostozoloto Association.

Elected candidate members of the obkom Bureau were Comrades Seleznev, chief of the administration for Magadan Oblast of the USSR KGB Committee, and Chertov, first secretary of the oblast Komsomol Committee.

The plenum confirmed the following as chiefs of departments of the obkom: Comrade Lavyagin, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department; Comrade Mulin, chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department; Comrade (Lyshkovtsev), chief of the Industry and Transportation Department; Comrade Khorin, chief of the Light and Foodstuffs Industry and Trade Department; Comrade Druzhinin, chief of the Construction Department; Comrade Nikolayev, chief of the Agriculture Department; Comrade Utina, chief of the Administrative Organs Department; and Comrade Boltenko, chief of the Finance and Economy Department.

As Comrade (Vandeyev) is retiring on pension, the plenum confirmed Comrade (Ivanov) as chief of the obkom's General Department.

After confirming Comrade Smirnov as chairman of the obkom's Party Commission, the plenum ended its work.

A meeting of the Auditing Commission of the oblast party organization relected Comrade Semenov, chief of the Magadanenergo Administration.

MOSCOW GORKOM REELECTS GRISHIN AS FIRST SECRETARY

LD270545 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The 23d conference of the Moscow Gorkom ended its work in the capital today. Delegates' speeches focussed on questions of further raising the efficiency of public production and quality of product output, the reconstruction and technical reequipping of enterprises, and an all-around improvement in the political and organizational work of party organizations.

A letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was adopted with great enthusiasm.

The conference elected the leading organs of the city party organization.

A plenum today of the Moscow Gorkom, elected by the 23d gorkom conference, examined organizational matters. Comrade Grishin was elected first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

AUTOMATED CONTROL SYSTEM FOR TOMSK ECONOMY DESCRIBED

LD261449 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 January 1979 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word interview conducted in Tomsk by correspondent V. Denisov with F.I. Peregudov, director of the Automation and Electromechanics Scientific Research Institute and chief designer of Tomskaya Oblast's automated control system. The editorial preamble to the interview states that "an automated control system for the economy of Tomskaya Oblast is being set up" and in the interview Peregudov gives an account of the principles of the system's operation and the combination of sector and territorial aspects of planning and management.

BREZHNEV GREETS CHEMICAL PRODUCTION COMPLEX BUILDERS

LD250940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The following is a greeting from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the participants in the building of complexes for the production of liquid fertilizers, sulphuric acid and chemical equipment of the Sumy production associations Khimprom and Frunze engineering:

Dear comrades: I heartily congratulate you on your great labor victory, the opening ahead of schedule of major facilities for the production of liquid compound fertilizers, sulphuric acid and equipment for the chemical industry. The opening of these production facilities is of great significance to the national economy. The widespread use in agriculture of liquid compound fertilizers enables the laborious processes of transporting fertilizers and spreading them in the fields to be fully mechanized. The increase in the production capacity of chemical engineering makes it possible to solve more rapidly the tasks of further reequipping the chemical industry on a more advanced technical basis.

The creation in a short period of these major production facilities shows the great efficiency of the labor cooperation of builders, assembly workers, chemical workers, engineers and planning on the work relay principle. This is the result of great organizational and mass political work by party, trade union and Komsomol organizations for the implementation of effective socialist competition; of a well-judged distribution of labor and material resources; of the widespread introduction of progressive technical decisions; and of the first-rate organization of labor in the team subcontracting method.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed the firm conviction that the collectives of builders, assembly workers, chemical workers, engineers and planners will do everything needed for the successful building of new production capacities and will make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress for the further development of the mineral fertilizer and chemical engineering industries.

Comrade Brezhnev wished the builders new labor successes in fulfilling the plans for 1979 and the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 26-29 JAN

LD300316 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 26 January reports that Ivanovoskaya Oblast farms have completed preparation of sowing and soil tilling machinery earlier than planned.

At 0430 GMT on 27 January the radio reports that the Moscow Likhachev factory has fulfilled ahead of schedule its January plan for supplies of agriculture vehicles. Over 700 vehicles have been sent to the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, to Kazkhstan, to Turkmenia and to Uzbekistan.

At 1100 GMT on 27 January the radio reports that farms in Khabarovskiy Kray have completely provided themselves with high grade seeds of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and vegetables. The soya growers have decided to increase by several thousand hectares the acreage sown to this valuable crop. In Kirgizia 24,000 tractors--almost 90 percent of the entire machine pool--have been prepared. A large quantity of plows, seed drills, cultivators, and other sowing and cultivating implements have also been repaired. Ten rayons have completed repairing equipment.

At 1100 GMT on 28 January the radio reports that winter grain crops occupy about 1.9 million hectares in Krasnodarksiy Kray. In Orenburgskaya Oblast over 800,000 tons of seed will be needed. A scientific production association, Elita, has been set up to supply specialized sovkhozes with about 130,000 quintals of quality seeds annually. In Tadzhikistan 2.5 thousand hectares of new lands, prepared for irrigation by well water, are to be sown with cotton in the spring.

The radio reports at 1100 GMT on 29 January that the sowing machinery is all ready for work on many Chuvashskaya ASSR farms. Workers have pledged to complete overhauling machinery by 15 February.

RSFSR FARMS SHOW PRODUCTION SHORTFALLS IN 3 YEARS OF PLAN

LD301005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] An enlarged session of the Collegium of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture has opened. The results of the work of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes during the last year are being summed up and the main tasks are being discussed.

The Russian Federation's gross agricultural output in 1978 amounted to almost R60 billion. A step forward was taken along the road of intensifying production and increasing procurements of agricultural products. Great success was achieved in the grainfields. The average cereal yield was 17.7 quintals per hectare. The plan for grain procurements, including hard and valuable varieties of wheat, was overfulfilled, and rye procurements also increased. The party's policy of strengthening the rural areas' material and technical base was implemented in planned fashion. The fixed assets of the sovkozes and kolkozes increased by more than R10 billion in the year. The area of improved land increased by 500,000 hectares. Another step forward was taken in the rural areas' social development.

However, a number of important planned indices were not fulfilled. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan period, were well behind in their deliveries to the state of sunflower, sugar beet, potatoes and meat. How to correct the situation and increase the production of all the main types of products will be discussed at the Collegium's expanded session.

Leading agricultural experts from the RSFSR have been invited to Moscow to take part in it together with the workers in the agricultural bodies, managers of frontranking kolkhozes and sovkhozes and frontranking production workers.

One of the most important tasks being discussed today is how to achieve a tangible increase in the production of meat, milk and other livestock products.

BRIEFS

TERNOPOL FARM SPECIALIZATION CONFERENCE--The issues of farm production specialization and concentration in the Ukraine and Moldavia on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration were discussed at a zonal scientific-production conference which ended in Ternopol on 24 January. The conference participants familiarized themselves with labor organization at major interfarm complexes. In particular, they visited the Mayak stockbreeding complex, the Ternopol enterprise for beef production and oblast poultry farms. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 24 Jan 79 AU]

SPECIALIZATION IN KAZAKH AGRICULTURE--The scientific-practical conference on the specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration has ended in Alma-Ata. It was stated that, under the Kazakh Ministry of Agriculture, there were now 214 interfarm enterprises. The production cost of a quintal of grain at specialized farms is 20-25 percent less than at nonspecialized farms. The specialization of dairy farming has resulted in increasing the production and procurements of milk in the 3 years of the 5-year period at an average annual rate of 35 percent compared with the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. In the future, production will continue growing on the basis of even closer cooperation. Interfarm and sovkhoz-kolkhoz associations set up on the basis of specialized farms will be the main form of cooperation. There are in the republic 630 specialized kolkozes and sovkhozes with more than 21 million sheep. This amounts to nearly 60 percent of the total number. Astrakhan sheep breeding has almost completely been specialized. The same process is taking place in the vegetable, potato and seed growing sectors. The conference participants inspected a number of stockbreeding associations and a specialized interfarm sheep breeding association. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1513 GMT 26 Jan 79 AU]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1073 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 30 JAN

LD310739 Moscow TASS in English 0731 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 31, TASS--Artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1073 was launched in the Soviet Union on January 30 to continue outer space exploration. Its initial period of revolution is 89.6 minutes. Maximum distance from the earth's surface--350 km, minimum--187 km and inclination of the orbit 62.8 degrees. The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

COSMOS-1074 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 31 JAN

LD311220 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 31 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 31, TASS--The Soviet Union launched today the earth satellite Cosmos-1074 to continue exploration of outer space. The initial period of revolution is 88.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface 258 kilometres, the minimum distance 203 kilometres, inclination of the orbit 51.6 degrees. Equipment on board the satellite is functioning normally.

NEW MAP OF MOON COMPRISES NEW INFORMATION

LD301354 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 30 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 30, TASS--A new edition of the "Full Map of the Moon" is being put out in the USSR this year. It shows 99.6 percent of the moon surface. A blank spot remains only near the south pole. The map's scale is 1:5,000,000. The map consists of nine sheets. Over the nine years that have passed since the previous edition of the moon map, high-resolution pictures of the surface of the natural satellite of the earth have been obtained, coordinates of the details of the relief of the reverse back side of the moon have been specified, and the makes of lunar craters have been reconsidered and ratified. Soviet cartographers have taken all this into consideration while compiling the new map. It represents the maria, craters, mountain ridges, peaks, crevices, and light ray systems. The map's projection makes it possible to plot on it the flight paths of artificial satellites of the moon and spaceships.

BRIEFS

POLAR STATION--Leningrad, January 24, TASS--The Soviet drifting station North Pole-22, which was established on an ice floe in September, 1973, has described during its drift in the ice of the Arctic Ocean a circle with a radius of three hundred miles and closed the circle at a point 75 degrees latitude north and 166 degrees longitude west. Aleksey Treshnikoy, director of the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute, said that it is only for the second time that Soviet polar explorers encounter the phenomenon of a circular ice drift. They first recorded such movement of ice in the spring of 1954. The "circular" drift of the North Pole-22 station lasted for five years, during which the scientists kept continuous watch over the movement of ice and the weather in the pre-polar part of the world ocean. The processing and generalisation of their observations will undoubtedly bring much valuable information to science, Treshnikov said. We have already received new data on weather conditions, circulation of the atmosphere, water masses, currents, ice drift, the state of the earth's magnetic field and the ocean's biology, he said. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 24 Jan 79 LD]

PAVEL FINOGENOV APPOINTED DEFENSE INDUSTRY MINISTER

ID191254 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1244 GMT 29 Jan 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jan--Pavel Finogenov has been appointed USSR minister of defense industry. In this post he replaces Sergey Zverev, who died in December last year.

Previously, Pavel Finogenov was first deputy USSR minister of defense industry.

MILITARY HISTORIAN EXAMINES CPSU MILITARY POLICY

ID290803 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jan 79 pp 2-3 ID

[Article by Col B. Kanevskiy, candidate of historical sciences and lecturer: "Leninist Ideas in the CPSU's Military Policy"]

[Text] In its multifaceted activity our party has always devoted and still devotes due attention to strengthening the country's defense capability and improving its armed forces. It keeps an attentive eye on the development of events in the world arena and draws the appropriate conclusions from the obvious fact that, despite the reality of successes in the relaxation of tension, the international situation remains complex and contradictory through the fault of imperialism. In this situation the steps being taken by the Soviet Union to insure its security are vitally essential. These measures are devised and implemented on the unshakable basis of Lenin's teaching on party and state military policy.

I.

Lenin's ideological and theoretical legacy contains an exhaustive answer to the question of the place and role of military policy in the party's activity, and reveals the essence and content of this policy as it applies to the various stages of this revolutionary and transforming activity and to the situation which is taking shape.

V.I. Lenin always viewed the communists' military policy as inseparable from the party's overall policy and its main program aims. But the main factor in revolutionary theory and practice is the question of the worldwide-historic mission of the working class--winning political power and using it to build a communist society. The military question is part of this main question.

It was precisely to this that the party's military policy was subordinated in the pre-October period when its main content consisted of combat work by the Bolsheviks among the masses of soldiers and sailors in order to prepare them for a proletarian revolution. It was precisely toward the consolidation of power in the hands of the working class who had triumphed in October 1977 and toward defending the world's first socialist state that the party's military policy was directed in the years of the civil war and of the foreign armed intervention.

After the victory of the proletarian revolution the communist party's military policy assumed a state form. Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland formed the basis of this policy.

Under the new historical conditions V.I. Lenin creatively developed Marxist theory on military questions and enriched it with outstanding scientific conclusions.

The victory of socialism originally in one country, he pointed out perspicaciously, must "give rise not only to friction but also to a direct desire on the part of the bourgeoisie of other countries to rout the victorious proletariat of the socialist state. In such cases a war from our side would be legitimate and just. It would be a war for socialism..." (Complete Collected Works, Vol 30, p 133).

Although having drawn such a conclusion, nevertheless immediately after the victory of the proletarian revolution in our country V.I. Lenin raised the question of the desirability and possibility of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and of the principles of their mutual relations. These principles were enshrined in the Soviet state's first foreign policy document--the Decree on Peace. The ideas laid down in this document stem from the very nature of the socialist system, to which aggression, the capture of foreign lands and the enslavement of other peoples are fundamentally alien. Peace is essential to socialism for the solution of great creative tasks.

At the same time, the armed defense of socialism's gains is historically inevitable and essential, V.I. Lenin pointed out. He stressed that any revolution is only worth something if it knows how to defend itself.

V.I. Lenin demanded that the country's defense capability be taken seriously. A war in defense of the socialist fatherland, he pointed out, must be earnestly prepared for over a lengthy period, beginning with securing an economic upsurge of the country, the proper running of the railroads, and the establishment of strict revolutionary discipline everywhere. Vladimir Ilich called upon the working class "to organize itself for self-defense." He taught that if the dominant class, the proletariat, wants to be and is to be dominant, it must prove this with its military organization and that "a firm and strong army and a strong home front are necessary for defense" (Vol 38, p 139; Vol 36, p 342).

Lenin's works reveal in depth the internationalist essence of the defense of socialism. They prove convincingly that peoples who have embarked on the social path of development undoubtedly need a close military and economic alliance. V.I. Lenin regarded any attempt to disrupt this cohesion as a totally inadmissible phenomenon and as a betrayal of the interests of the working class' struggle against international imperialism. When devising the main directions of military building, V.I. Lenin proceeded from the premise that it must be conducted in the general spirit of Soviet state building. The communist party's leadership of the whole business of strengthening the country's defense capability and its army is the supreme principle and natural law of military building. The Russian Communist Party Central Committee resolution "On the Military Department's Policy," adopted on 25 December 1918, stated that "the policy of the military department, just as of all other departments and institutions, is pursued on the precise basis of the general directives issued by the party through its Central Committee and under the Central Committee's immediate control."

Time has fully confirmed the validity of Lenin's ideas on Soviet military building. They have been and still remain for our party a scientific methodology and guide to action in the matter of strengthening the country's defense capability.

The CPSU's military policy has its own characteristics and distinctive features which distinguish it fundamentally from the military policy of the capitalist states and the ruling parties in those states.

This difference lies above all in the fact that our party's military policy is wholly subordinated to the working people's interests and pursues exclusively progressive and just objectives: The organization of the armed defense of the socialist fatherland, the creation of favorable conditions for building socialism and communism; the guaranteeing of reliable defense and security for the socialist community states in the context of international treaties that have been concluded; counteraction against the implementation of aggressive plans by imperialist and all reactionary forces; the guaranteeing of peace and the prevention of predatory wars.

The CPSU's military policy is a class policy. At the same time it has been devised and is implemented on a genuinely scientific basis and is of a profoundly creative nature. It takes into account both the action of the objective laws of military building and the whole aggregate of internal and external factors which influence the forms and methods of solving military questions. On the basis of an analysis of these factors and of scientific achievements, the party carries out comprehensive military forecasting and works out organizational and practical measures.

The CPSU's military policy, understood in broad terms, consists of defining the fundamental long-term and current objectives and tasks of the country's multifaceted defense activity, devising comprehensive military building programs and general plans for the modern economic, scientific, technical, and ideological preparation of the country for repulsing any aggressor, and also organizing the practical implementation of scheduled plans and programs. The CPSU's military policy regulates relations between the army and the people and between the representatives of various classes and nations within the USSR Armed Forces.

Questions of the development and improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces occupy a central place in the party's military policy. These questions include the elaboration of the theoretical bases of Soviet military building; measures for the technical equipping of the army and navy; the education, placement and rational use of military cadres; the development of Soviet military science and military art and the principles on the organization of the combat, operational and moral-political training of the troops; the raising of the state's mobilization potential, and others.

It is understandable that the CPSU's military policy is not realized automatically. It is a guide for state organs and public organizations on questions of the intensification of the country's defense capability and is implemented through their activity. The new USSR Constitution states quite definitely that the defense of the socialist fatherland is among the most important functions of the Soviet state and is a matter for the whole people.

An enormous role in the practical implementation of the CPSU's military policy belongs to the army and navy military councils, commanders, political organs and party organizations. The party's instructions on defense questions are persistently implemented by the military labor and daily service of all USSR Armed Forces personnel. Soviet servicemen warmly approve and unanimously support the party's Leninist course toward the consolidation of the motherland's might.

All this predetermines the realism, efficiency and effectiveness of our party's military policy. Convincing proof of this is the defeat of the united forces of internal and external counterrevolution in the Civil War, the Soviet people's world-historic victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the present high level of the country's defense capability and the combat readiness of its armed forces.

III.

The essence and content of the military policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state are set forth in general party documents and in the decisions of party congresses and Central Committee plenums. Thus, the current CPSU program notes that the Soviet Union does not need an army from the viewpoint of domestic conditions. But since there still remains a military danger emanating from the imperialist camp and since total and universal disarmament has not been achieved, the CPSU considers it necessary to maintain the defense might of the Soviet state and the combat readiness of its armed forces at a level which insures the decisive and complete defeat of any enemy daring to encroach on the Soviet motherland.

The communist party and the Soviet Government consistently implement the Leninist foreign policy principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. However, they believe that even today forces exist and are active in the world arena which are attempting to wreck the process of detente and are spurring on the arms race, creating new kinds of weapons and strengthening aggressive blocs.

All this substantially influences the elaboration and substance of CPSU military policy. The 25th party congress devoted due attention to questions of further strengthening our country's defense capability. It set the task of continuing to do everything to insure that the USSR Armed Forces have everything necessary at their disposal to fulfill their crucial task. The congress stressed that asserting the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, pride in the land of the soviets and readiness to defend the gains of socialism in the consciousness of working people, particularly the young generation, was and remains one of the party's paramount tasks.

The consistent implementation of congress decisions is the main way to further strengthen the motherland's might. Our country's defense capability, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) plenum, is maintained at the proper level.

Enemies [nedrugi] of the USSR and socialism are persistently building up the slanderous myth of the allegedly growing "Soviet military danger." This claim is false from beginning to end. "The point of our military policy," the greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to the USSR Armed Forces in connection with their 60th anniversary said, "is everything for efficient defense, no more than that. The Soviet Union has never armed itself for the sake of arms and never was nor ever will be an instigator of the arms race. Everything that the Soviet people are doing in the military sphere is in order to secure themselves and their socialist friends from attack and to avert aggression." The Soviet Union spends on defense just as much as is necessary to insure its reliable security, to defend the gains of socialism jointly with fraternal countries, and to insure that potential aggressors are not tempted to try by force to resolve in their favor the historical dispute between two opposed social systems.

Our party does not consider a third world war to be fatally inevitable. But it cannot fail to take into account the fact that imperialism is pressing on with material preparations for war and that the arms race mounted by them has today reached unprecedented dimensions. For it is a fact that in the current fiscal year U.S. military expenditure has reached a record level of $130 billion and that the military appropriations of the NATO countries (apart from Turkey and Greece) now total $178.2 billion. [paragraph continues]

The practical implementation of a long-term program for building up arms, approved by the Washington session of the NATO Council, has begun within that bloc. This, of course, does not weaken but intensifies the military danger of imperialism.

An extremely dangerous hotbed of unleashing a new world war is being created as a result of the hegemonist aspirations of China's current leaders, who have embarked on the path of militarizing their country and of forming blocs with the most reactionary international forces. Things are aggravated by the fact that, after the NATO Washington session, certain imperialist circles began to actively play the "China card" on an anti-Soviet and antisocialist basis. The U.S. administration, taking refuge in various excuses, virtually gave its blessing to its Atlantic bloc allies to sell military equipment and technology to China.

Other facts testifying to the sharpening of the international situation could be cited. While remaining calm and without dramatizing the situation which has been created, our party and the Soviet state are taking the necessary defense measures.

The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference held in Moscow devoted due attention to defense questions. Along with other problems it examined questions connected with collaboration among fraternal countries in the defense field. The socialist states cannot overlook the fact that the NATO aggressive bloc's blatantly hostile doctrines toward the socialist community are underpinned by an increasingly powerful technical base.

It is precisely for such reasons that the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies are forced to strengthen their defense capability. "...If the socialist countries," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech on 5 December 1978, "embarked on the path of unilateral disarmament, they would allow the imperialists to achieve such a desired position of superior strength that it would be a disservice to peace.

"I repeat: We are ready to take the most radical steps leading to disarmament. But the principle of equal security of sides must be observed at all stages of the struggle to achieve that goal. We will not weaken our defense in the face of imperialism's growing military might, whatever demagogic arguments cloak calls for this. It would have irreparable consequences for socialism, freedom and the independence of the peoples."

This great cause is served faithfully by our Leninist party's military policy. Wholly aimed at insuring the reliable defense of the motherland and the gains of socialism and communism, it fully accords with the interests of the Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist community countries and also the interests of all peace-loving forces.

MOSCOW MILITIA PERSONNEL DISCIPLINED AFTER COMPLAINTS

LD291107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "Standing Guard Over Legality"]

[Text] The PRAVDA editorial office has received a number of letters from Moskovskaya Oblast speaking of individual militia workers' unconscientious fulfillment of their official duties and citing cases of a merely formal attitude to citizens' complaints. The editorial office sent the USSR MVD a resume of these letters.

Minister N. Shchelokov has reported that a check mainly confirmed the alarm calls in the letters. The leaders and inspectors of the Mytischchiyskiy, Balashikhskiy, Krasnogorskiy, Orekhovo-Zuyevskiy, Zagorskiy, Stupinoskiy, Dmitorovskiy, Shchelkovskiy and Noginskiy city and rayon militia departments were summoned to give personal explanations to the Moskovskiy Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Main Administration. Militia personnel who committed violations were severely punished. The Moskovskiy Oblisopolkom Internal Affairs Main Administration is taking steps to improve educational work and reinforce socialist legality and discipline among the personnel.

In January-February 1979 questions of the state of work with working people's letters and the organization of reception facilities for citizens will be discussed in all primary party organizations of Moskovskaya Oblast city and rayon internal affairs departments.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON CIVIL DEFENSE WORK HELD IN MOSCOW

LD161330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--A press conference devoted to the all-union month of civil defense work was held today in honor of the 61st anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. Marshal of Aviation Pokryshkin, chairman of the Central Committee of the USSR DOSAAF and three times Hero of the Soviet Union, noted that the defense organization currently has 86 million men.

Included in the program are meetings with participants in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, party and Komsomol veterans, soirees of combat glory and festivals of patriotic military movies.

MILITARY LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF COL GEN F.F. KUZNETSOV

LD290825 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Excerpts] Col Gen (Ret) Fedor Fedotovich Kuznetsov, a prominent political worker of the Soviet Armed Forces, died on 16 January 1979 after a grave illness.

A loyal son of the Soviet people, a person of ebullient energy, who devoted his whole conscious life to selfless service to the socialist motherland and the cause of the Communist Party of which he was a member from 1926, has departed this life.

During the last 10 years of his service he was a member of the Military Council and chief of the Northern Group of Forces Political Directorate.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, A.A. Yepishev, S.L. Sokolov, V.F. Tolubko, I.G. Pavlovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Mosalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, N.I. Savinkin, A.T. Altunin, N.N. Alekseyev, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, I.N. Shkadov, P.I. Ivashutin, G.V. Sredin, M.G. Sobolev, A.I. Sorokin, S.P. Vasyagin, P.A. Gorchakov, S.A. Bobylev, I.M. Moroz, V.M. Grishanov, Ye.Ye. Maltsev, V.A. Goncharov, P.I. Batov, A.S. Zheltov, P.I. Yefimov, N.A. Nachinkin, N.V. Pupyshev, V.N. Dutov, L.P. Vakhrushev, V.I. Balakirev, M.A. Shapolvalov, Yu.F. Zarudin, V.A. Danilov, N.I. Makeyev, A.M. Shevchenko.